The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3791. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Proceedings in the Case of the Rebel Privateer Alexandra.

The English Press on American Affairs.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Threatening Attitude of Austria Toward Denmark.

A Peace Speech from the French Emperor on Opening the Legislative Chambers.

Aspect of the Polish and Mexican Questions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. Pierce, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening.

The dates per the *City of London* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived at Galway on the 3d inst.

The steamship *Java*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 3d inst.

The steamship *Africa*, from St. John's, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The political news of the *City of London* is unimportant.

The ship *Victoria* from New-York was ashore at Brunthaven, near Ship—bottom and ships reported gone. The *James L. Bogert* for New-York lost her mainyard and bulwarks, &c., by a collision in the Mersey.

The Federal steamer *Kearsarge*, reported by last steamer to have arrived at Queenstown, was expected to visit Southampton. The United States frigate *Niagara* and the rebel steamer *Georgia* were also reported for shortly at that port.

The weather in England continued very stormy and disastrous to the shipping.

Mr. WILLIAM COBDEN, Jr. never had again returned to Europe, and renewed his agitation in favor of European mediation in America. The Liverpool *Mercury* publishes a lengthy manifesto by him in advocacy of mediation by France and the other European Powers, together with a letter from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in which that gentleman reiterates, with increased force, his remarks in Congress in favor of accepting French mediation.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Pirate Alexandra in Court.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d inst., the Attorney-General applied to the Court to give him more than the ordinary time of four days, after the opening of the Court, in which to move for a new trial in reference to the forfeiture of the suspected gunboat *Alexandra*. After some explanations by the Lord Chief Baron in regard to his summing up in the case, it was arranged that the Attorney-General should appear in Court again on the 9th inst., in order to see whether they could bring a case of this kind within the terms of the Common Law Procedure Act.

The *Morning Post* thinks from the discussion which took place on the above occasion that the law officers of the Crown entertain but feeble hopes of setting aside the verdict already given. But if, says the *Post*, our municipal law was not violated, we have still to decide whether or not our international obligations were disregarded. The latter is a question for the Legislature and the former for a Court of law.

The *London Times* says that, unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings, it is likely that the law relating to the *Alexandra* and the rams will be shortly settled, and it trusts "that the decision of the Court will effect such a settling of disputed points as will remove any just cause of complaint, without unduly restricting the industry of the country. If iron-plated rams are constructed here with the moral certainty that they will proceed to run down Federal merchantmen, without ever going near a Confederate port, it is time to arrive at a distinct knowledge of what the law is that bears upon the subject."

The *Times* learns that the Venezuelian Government had made an offer for the *Alexandra*—that Messrs. JAMES BAGG guaranteed the transaction, but that the Government declined to sanction the transaction.

FRANCE.

It was reported in Paris that the Japanese had applied to the French Government for its good offices in suppressing British naval operations in Japan.

It is mentioned that the Emperor NAPOLEON would open the session of the Legislative in person.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes on the 3d closed at 67 3f.

AUSTRIA.

The Financial Committee of the Reichsrath had recommended a loan of sixty-nine millions of florins, to cover the deficit. Twenty millions of the loan are to be devoted to relieve the distress in Hungary.

The Vienna correspondent of a Hamburg paper states that the Austrian Government, in case of extreme action against Denmark before really carried out, intends not only to employ land troops but also to detach a considerable portion of its fleet to protect the Danish German coast against the vengeance of the Scandinavians. Six heavy-armed and six Monitor-equipped Austrian vessels are to leave the harbors of the Adriatic, sail around Europe to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and there support the action of the Federal troops.

How this all reads very closely upon paper. There is something seductive in the notion of the Austrian ships guarding the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser in the Northern Seas, and fulfilling the task which, by virtue of her position as a Baltic Power, is incumbent upon Prussia, so proud of her purely German character. Resolutely constituted minds might put up an insistence enthusiasm as to the execution of this plan, and the appearance of the Austrian flag in Northern and Baltic waters would not fail to produce a certain effect upon the cost and calculating temperament of the North German populations.

But what does not seem to observe itself, looked at from a technical point of view, the undertaking presents a different aspect. In the first place, the question in dispute between Germany and Denmark does not necessitate war. "Federal execution is an internal measure, and no international quarrel. Denmark is the debtor, whom Germany compels to cash up. Not to Denmark is evident. Copenhagen will not let matters come to execution, despite all warlike gesture."

A further difficulty consists in the unfavorable season of the year for naval operations. Austrian ships could in no case at present enter the Ice-covered Baltic, and where would be the wisdom of bringing them along voyage to guard coasts that menaced by? Only the question of execution is the only topic in Europe, Denmark cannot have the slightest prospect of paralyzing German commerce. And the Federal fleet would hardly feel disposed to meet the expenses of an expedition so expensive.

Another consideration would be whether the small naval force Austria could spare from the Adriatic would be able, in case even of undoubted war, to beat the corvettes against the Danish decs. However high an estimate the Austrians may entertain of their own seamanship, it is hardly likely their half-dozen ships would be able to cope successfully with 1,100 Danish guns.

Finally, Austria has her own interests to look to in the Adriatic, and taking these into consideration it is extremely doubtful whether she could spare even so small a naval force as the Hamburg papers mention from her fleet in United waters.

"It would be the strangest of a strange policy," says the *Presse*, "to leave our own coasts defenceless and call upon a fleet's errand into Northern waters to play the right errant for others' benefit, and be unable to look after ourselves."

PRUSSIA.

M. BISMARCK, the Prussian Prime Minister has has received the following letter, giving him formal warning of death:

To His Excellency, the Minister President, M. de Bismarck, Schonhausen, Berlin:

The undersigned, Committee of the Revolutionary propaganda, has summoned you before its tribunal. It has unanimously condemned you to death, and fixed the time for the execution of the sentence during the first week of the coming month. It is futile for you to seek to shun your fate, the hand of the avenger will follow you even if you seek refuge in the most sacred spot. It is not deemed necessary to apprise you of the motives which have led to this decision; your conscience will proclaim them.

M. A. T., Chief of the Court.

KASSNER, Secretary.

ITALY.

ROME, Friday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The *Giornale di Roma* denied the statements of the Italian papers relative to desertion and refugees at Rome. The Pontifical Government invariably considers deserters coming from the invaded provinces of the States of the Church as its subjects.

The *Giornale* further states that the Neapolitan reactionary prisoners have sufficiently refuted the accusation that the Pontifical Government protects reaction.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Advices received here from Naples state that the Italian ships have been recalled from various points to take part in the naval review of next month. The *King* will return to Turin upon the 30th.

The *Correspondenza di Roma* says that Cardinal ANTONELLI has proposed to the French Embassy to enter into negotiations for reduction of the postal tariff.

The reduction already arranged to take place within the Roman States will shortly come into operation.

Advices from Rome also announce the prominent arrival in the Capital of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, King Edward of Bavaria, the Queen Dowager of Naples, and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The state of affairs shows no change. New detachments of insurgents continued to make their appearance in the Lublin Districts.

Gen. TRESKOW, chief of the gendarmes at Warsaw, had been wounded in the head with an axe in one of the streets of Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested.

A proclamation has been issued by the Revolutionary Town Captain declaring the object of the Russians, in arresting so many influential citizens, to be the extortion of an "address of loyalty" to the Czar of Russia.

WARSAW, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Among the persons arrested yesterday, said to number 120, are many of the chief men in Warsaw. The majority made acquaintance two years ago, under KATKANOWSKI'S régime, with the dungeons of the citadel, with Tobolsk and other Asiatic parts. Among them are BIALOBRZESKI, who closed the churches two years ago, public acting as Archbishop, was sentenced for that order by Court-martial to death, had his sentence commuted into transportation to Tobolsk, and was afterward set at liberty; the well-known and highly-esteemed clergyman, WISZNIEWSKI and SLESKI; the Jewish preacher, KRAMSTUCK; the photographer, BAYER, and many more. Others, who now fall into the hands of the Police for the first time, are the banker, JOSEPH RAWICZ; NOWOSIELSKI, the editor of a Jewish paper; JULIUS MIRSAG, the wealthy and much-respected proprietor of a candle factory; KALISCH, the largest Warsaw cabinet maker; Advocate MALEWSKI, and others. The excitement occasioned by these arrests—all carried out in a single night—may be imagined. It was reported at first that the Saxon Consul and banker, STANISLAUS LESSEL, had been arrested; it seems, however, that he was only confined to his residence during the night, and allowed free egress the following morning. The seals have not yet been removed from the Consulate.

Advices from the Lublin District report that the insurgents, under KRUCZ, have succeeded in annihilating a Russian division, but doubts of their correctness may fairly be entertained.

The official *Dziennik* publishes nothing but an account of Russian victories. Thus, according to this organ, the Russians, searching the forests in the District of Gostynin, captured 16 insurgents, among them the former District Chief and superior of the "hanging gendarmes." PUSHKIEWICZ, who was summarily condemned to death by Court-martial and hanged. According to the same authority, in the District of Wocolawek, the Russians have seized 4 chests of rifled muskets, 700 pair of long Winter boots, 10 saddle horses, 150 uniforms, 3,000 forges, and 40 rebels, among the latter the former Adjutant of GARIBALDI, Baron SHRENZMEIER, who has lost hands under the name of CALLIER. No date is attached to these bulletins.

The day before yesterday a fresh number of the *Neideplus* was published, together with a newspaper with the title of *The Kingdom Come*. The latter is intended for the enlightenment of the peasantry.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "We learn from a certain source that the next budget will show, for the current year, an increase in the public revenue of not less than 160,000,000f. upon the provisions of the last budget. It is this that has enabled the Government to provide for more than four-fifths of the expense of the Mexican expedition, with the ordinary resources of the Treasury, which, of course, has only made to Mexico an advance, the repayment of which, thanks to the natural wealth of the country, is not doubtful." The *Memorial Diplomatique* further says, relating to Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Mexican throne: "We shall point out to-day a fresh proof of the interest which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH takes in the reëstablishment of monarchy in Mexico. Although the Archduke has no idea of imposing any sacrifice upon his country, His Majesty has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish, to accompany the Archduke, with the view of cooperating in the military organization of Mexico, to and do so with the faculty of resuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return. Although no longer in possession of a fleet, since the Americans destroyed or captured the few vessels they mustered, the Mexican people, in their solicitude to furnish a further proof that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is really the sovereign of their choice, and unwilling to give another nation the honor of conveying their Emperor, expressed their intention to construct, at their own expense, a yacht, in which the Archduke was to embark, at Miramar. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would not allow that a people who had undergone such painful and costly trials should make such a sacrifice; and aware that an Austrian Archduke could not proceed to his destination in a foreign vessel, he has decided that his brother shall go on board a frigate of the Austrian Imperial navy. The steam-frigate *Elizabeth*, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to Brazil, is named as having been selected to convey the new Emperor to his States."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The advance in the rate of discount to 5 ₰ cent. by the Bank of England had failed to check the efflux of gold, or the introduction daily of new joint stock companies. The expediency of a further advance to 6 ₰ cent. was debated in monetary circles.

The action of the Bank caused a general decline in securities, and Consols fell ¼ ₰ cent., closing on the 2d at 92⅝.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 4 to 4½ ₰ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up only 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The rise in the rate of discount has checked speculations and the market tends downward, and a slight decline is quoted.

BREADSTUFFS.—The advance in Bank rates also caused buyers to pause in Manchester, but provisions were generally firm at the quotations of last week. It was only where stock could be found that buyers got any concessions in prices, and then only a very slight one.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat is moderate request at late rates. Fine qualities scarce and wanted. Winter Red 8s. @8s. 6d. ₰ 100 lbs. Corn firm at 28s. 6d. @29. 3d. ₰ 480 lbs. for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet. Pork dull, but not lower. Bacon flat. Butter firm, and fine wanted. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow steady but not active, at 43s. @44s. for N. A.

COFFEE.—Sugars continue active, and prices are again 2d. @6d. higher. Coffee.—Nothing doing. Rice quiet but very steady. Ashes.—Small sales at previous rates. No sales of Rosin or Spirits Turpentine. Petroleum dull at 1s. 11d. @1s. ₰ gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS generally unchanged. Sugar very firm and still appreciating. Coffee steady. TEA well tasted. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow steady at 43s. 9d. for Y. C. Linseed Oil, 29s. 6d. @30s. 7d. Jobs active at a further advance of 10s.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Nov. 5, 1863.

Some of the letters from Paris assert positively that the rate of the Bank of France will be to-day raised to six per cent. The drain of bullion being still active, other persons entertain an impression that the measure will be delayed, so as to avoid creating agitation on the day of the opening of the Chambers by the Emperor. According to the latter, instructions have been given by the Bank of France to avoid for a moment causing any heavy withdrawals on the part of their London agents, from the Bank of England, which might induce that establishment to take at once the initiative in a further movement. There were no withdrawals of gold from the Bank yesterday, but the pressure for discount was extremely heavy; whilst the advices from various parts of the Continent indicate that the demand for specie is undiminished, at the same time the extent of the application for the 400,000f. of bills in India put up for tender the bank in the afternoon, was such to prove that the main portion of the existing requirements are for the East to pay for cotton. It is only for an advance in the rate of discount that the payment of preposterous prices for this and other descriptions of produce can be checked, and the result of a rise in the charge for money would simply be that the foreign producer would get less for his goods, while the English capitalist would get more for his unemployed means. For the trading interest of the country it is therefore essential that the upward movement should be carried on with vigor, as long as the prevailing *symptoms continue unchanged. As regards its effect* upon the prices of securities, real investors will not feel any alarm, since any depreciation that may ensue is merely the question of a month or two. The deliveries of stock yesterday were large, and the *lowest rate for advances on Government securities* was 4½ per cent. It was reported that the Bank of England has drawn a considerable sum from the market on the security of Consols, but this is believed not to have been the case. In the Discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum of 5 per cent. In the foreign Stock market there was at one time a further fall in the speculative description of nearly 2 ₰ cent., but the final quotations show a partial rally. Consols yesterday declined ⅝ ₰ cent. The shares in the numerous new projects were at one period severely affected, but closed somewhat better. The enormous sum of £3,850,000 bid yesterday within the official limits for the £400,000 of the Government bills on India, shows how heavy is the commercial demand for the means of remitting to that quarter.

LONDON, Thursday Noon.

Bank rate raised 1 ₰ cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

Opening prices Consols, money 92¼@⅜; account, 3d December, 92⅝@⅝; new 3 ₰ cents, 90⅞.

LONDON, Thursday—1 P. M.

Money, 92¼@⅜; account, 3d December, 92⅝@⅝; new 3 ₰ cents, 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—NOV. 5.

First Report via Queenstown.—If no change in bank rate, probably a much better market. So far waiting in suspense and about 3,000 bales sold. Imports, 15,; previously, 1,055.

LONDON NOON PRICES.

Consols 91⅝@⅞. Shares weak. Americans and Canadas dull. Confederates, 86@90. Consolidated, 85⅛. General Credit 21¼@⅜.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR.—Prices unaltered, small business.—Refined quiet, low lumps 5s. COFFEE wanted, very full rates. TEA.—Sales went with fair spirit and fully former terms. RICE.—Previous rates, small business. SALTPETRE wanted, prices well maintained. TALLOW.—Limited business 43s. 9d 43s. 9d., spot.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

2:15 P. M.—Consols for Money 92⅛@⅜; Account Dec. 2, 92⅝@⅝; New Threes per cents, 90⅛@⅜.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF LONDON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 4th.

The ship *Amazon*, from London for New-York, has been totally destroyed by fire, off Margate. The passengers and crew were saved.

La Presse asserts that MAXIMILIAN'S acceptance of the Mexican crown is no longer doubtful.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The French Chambers have opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He pronounces a European Conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico will be advantageous to the country. The financial report will be published shortly, although the expectations are not fully realized. The revenue has increased and without extraordinary resources, have met the expenses of the wars in Cochin-China and Mexico. Reforms are announced, and increased powers are to be granted to commerce. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Cotton dull. Sales for two days, 9,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4,000. Business was checked by a further advance in the Bank rate—to-day 6 ₰ cent.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

Consols, for money, 92⅞.

American Securities—no sales.

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS SENT BY THE SIDON.

The following is a synopsis of the news taken out by the *Sidon*, which left Liverpool on the 24 inst. for New-York.

One of the Mersey iron-clad rams, *El Tousson*, had been towed out of the docks and placed in the stream under the guns of the guard ship *Majestic*. The other ram, *El Monassir*, remained in an unfinished state in one of Laird's docks; but a gunboat kept watch at the entrance of the docks.

The papers have nothing particularly new to say on American affairs.

The *Daily News* points out that the influence of the Western armies on the movements of those in the East denotes that a new and important stage of the war has been reached. Henceforth an invasion of Maryland by the Confederates becomes impossible. If at any time they greatly increase the distance between themselves and their base, the Federals will at once advance from Eastern Tennessee and destroy their supplies.

The *Morning Post* argues that the North can never obtain more sufficient to preserve the Federal conquests—such conquest requiring an army to retain possession.

The *Times*, in its City Article, draws attention to the immense substitution of foreign for American shipping, as shown by the returns of the port of New-York.

Rumor has recently connected a pending case in the English Divorce Court with a Cabinet Minister.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* says the Minister in question, who appears as a co-respondent in the case, is no less a personage than Lord PALMERSTON; and it adds, that in a case of this kind, affecting a person of the age and position of Lord PALMERSTON, the public will naturally suspend its judgment.

The London *Star* intimates that the case has been quietly arranged and further exposure will be avoided; but it is possible that important political changes may ensue. The name of the petitioner for the divorce is O'KANE. The *Star*, in a later issue, contradicts itself, and says the case has not been compromised, but is believed to be in progress.

The *Morning Herald* announces that a marriage is in contemplation between Prince ALFRED and a princess of the house of Oldenburg.

The weather continued very stormy in England, and the wreck list at LLOYD'S was very long; but there was nothing of moment in regard to American shipping.

The ship *Calhoun*, from New-York, and the *W. P. Schmidt*, from St. John, N. B., arrived at Liverpool disabled. The *J. Cummings*, from Bristol for New-York, put into Queenstown leaky on the 31st. The *Derwent*, from Cardiff for New-York, had put into Waterford.

The London *Times* has a leading editorial article on the fruitlessness of diplomatic interference with Russia. The efforts, it says, of the three Powers have not dried a single tear; but they have made it a point of order with Russia to put down the rebellion in Poland with the utmost severity. They have made money cheaper in the light of a concession to foreign attention. The whole hopes of Poland, therefore, depend entirely on the prospect of assistance from France, since it is not probable that Austria will take up arms for Poland, and it is certain that England will not. Perhaps the Emperor NAPOLEON may think it a lesser evil to embark alone in all the uncertainties of a great European war.

Continued activity on the part of the Polish insurgents was reported, and strong bands were said to be crossing the frontiers into Poland.

THE SIEGE OF FORT SUMTER.

A Terrible Fire Poured into the Ruins.

Two of the Garrison Killed and One Wounded on Friday Night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 14, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The enemy kept up a moderate fire on Sumter all day from their mortar batteries and two monitors.

One monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon and shelled the batteries one hour.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The firing of the enemy from their monitors and rifle pieces averaged two per minute all last night, and is increasing and still going on this morning. The casualties last night were two killed and one wounded.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Nov. 16, 1863.*

The following changes and appointments are announced as having been made by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., approved, March 3, 1863:

New-York.—Dr. Hollis H. Chubbuck, Surgeon Twenty-seventh District, *vice* Graves, dismissed; Samuel G. Acton, Commissioner Seventh District, *vice* Baldwin, deceased; Theodore D. Bronson, Provost-Marshal Sixth District, *vice* Fase, revoked; Robert Edwards, Commissioner Sixth District, *vice* Lemont, revoked; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Surgeon Sixth District, *vice* Powell, revoked.

Illinois.—Dr. Robert Beal, Surgeon Fifth District, *vice* Hall, resigned; Dr. Samuel McClure, Surgeon Eleventh District, *vice* Payne, resigned.

Kansas.—A. J. Shannon, Provost-Marshal Southern District, *vice* Banks, revoked; F. B. Baker, Commissioner Southern District, *vice* Shannon, promoted.

Wisconsin.—James Bailtiff, Commissioner Third District, *vice* Bingham, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—Dr. James S. Dotterville, Surgeon First District, *vice* Manville, revoked.

Ohio.—Montgomery P. Alston, Commissioner Third District, reappointed.

Indiana.—William S. Lingle, Commissioner Eighth District, *vice* His, resigned.

Massachusetts.—Dr. Fred. H. Hooper, Surgeon First District, *vice* Foster Hooper, resigned.

Michigan.—Millard M; McConnell, Fifth District, Provost-Marshal, *vice* Walker, revoked; Henry C. Miller, Commissioner Fifth District, *vice* Draper, revoked; Dr. Isaac Paddock, Surgeon Sixth District, *vice* Galbraith, revoked.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

THE RIOTERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Arrest of Seventy of Them.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Monday, Nov. 16.

About seventy of the "Buckshots" have been arrested and sent to Reading.

The murderer of G. K. SMITH has also been arrested and identified.

The Tenth regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers are now stationed in the district where the disturbances were, and the rioters are being arrested and forwarded to Reading for trial.

The War in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 3d, says: "Deserters report MARMADUKE as fallen back south of the Little Missouri River, and having joined PRICE on the road leading from Camden to Washington. The whole Southern force is estimated at 6,000 or 8,000.

Little Rock private advices from Memphis say the rebels are reported working. The Mobile, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad north are repairing as rapidly as possible."

Destructive Fire in a Paper Warehouse in Beekman-street.

ESTIMATED LOSS $30,000.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, flames were discovered issuing from the upper floors of premises No. 32 Beekman-street. The firemen were very soon on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the material, the entire upper portion of the premises were soon a mass of fire. Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER, steam job, card and fancy printer, occupied the third, fourth and fifth floors of this building, and also the front portion of the second floor. As will be seen by the subjoined, on his property. His loss on stock, fixtures and machinery will probably amount to over $10,000. The office of *The Irish American* was located in the rear part of the second story; the stock, machinery and fixtures of which were mostly destroyed. The damage could not be definitely ascertained, but it will probably amount to over $1,000.

The first floor was occupied by Mr. A. C. GOODMAN, as a paper warehouse. His loss on stock and fixtures is from $4,000 to $5,000. He is fully insured in City companies.

The building is owned by Mr. WM. HUNTER, and is damaged to the extent of about $6,000. It is fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained.

The adjoining building No. 34, is occupied by Mr. BRADLEY, R. HARD on the first and fifth floors as a paper warehouse. Mr. HARD'S loss is estimated at over $3,000, mostly by water.

The second, third and fourth floors of No. 34 were occupied by Messrs. PARKER & Co. as a domestic hardware-store. Their loss is comparatively light, but it was impossible last night to ascertain the amount. They are insured in the Corn Exchange, Fulton, Humboldt and Citizens', of this City; also, in the Manhattan and the People's, of Springfield, for the sum of $5,000 each.

The stock and fixtures of No. 30 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. DERRICKSON and BUZBY, on the first floor, as a paper warehouse, were damaged by water to the extent of $500. McLOUGHLIN BROS. occupied the upper floors of this building as a publishing house. Their stock was much damaged by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the matter to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore"—well beloved but most hackneyed of operas—attracted a good audience last evening. There is nothing beyond this circumstance to mention. The cast was as heretofore, and the performance passed off enthusiastically. The happy creatures who warmed to the familiar strains and encored all the barrel-organ pieces, had an opportunity of hearing the five members of Mr. MAretzek's company to the best possible opportunity. There was not a cold to divide amongst the lot. They all sang well and acted with spirit. It is worth mentioning here that the present week is the last in which Mme. MILLER will appear. The last night of Mr. MAretzek's season will be devoted to GOUNOD'S new opera of "Faust," in which Miss KELLOGG sustains the principal rôle.

To-night a grand festival takes place at the Academy of Music, in aid of an asylum for aged and infirm Jews. The programme is very admirable.

Supplies for Our Prisoners in Richmond.

SANITARY COMMISSION, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1863.

The Government is ready and willing and is making every effort to supply the wants of our suffering soldiers confined in Southern prisons. Gen. MEREDITH is authorized to send everything that may be required, to supply their wants or add to their comforts, and this morning dispatched to City Point a boat with the following list of supplies: 5,000 blankets, 5,000 body-coats, 5,000 overcoats, 5,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000 caps, 5,000 wool shirts, 5,000 pairs of socks, 24,000 rations of food. The General will continue to forward supplies as fast as they can be sent from City Point to Richmond. The supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission should consist mainly of concentrated food of all kinds, pickles, pickles, clothing, towels, soap, sponges, combs, cedrac and fine, and perhaps a little tobacco. That the supplies sent by the Government and by the Sanitary Commission, will be received at Richmond, and distributed among our men, there is, I think, but little doubt. Doubtless there will be a small leakage by the way, but this must be submitted to for the sake of getting something through to our sufferers. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

FIRING HEARD AT THE FRONT.

Rumors reach here to-night of cavalry fighting to-day on the Rapidan. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Stevensburgh, and again to-day in the same direction. The rebels captured a wagon train yesterday near Stevensburgh. The cause of the firing to-day is not known up to this hour, 11 P. M.

GEN. BUTLER AT WORK.

Gen. BUTLER has already begun the operations of his new military administration upon rebel soil. His first order almost after entering Fortress Monroe, was in these words: "Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally disposed persons within this department do occasionally, by force, interfere with, and by oppobrious and threatening language insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity. All officers of this department are directed to order the arrest, and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this department."

WHY AN OFFICE HOLDER WAS DISPLACED.

One member of the Missouri Delegation, (Judge EDWARDS,) sent here some weeks since to labor with *the President for the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and for* "radical" measures on the Kansas border, has got his reward for his efforts in the following *billet doux*:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1863.

W. W. Edwards, Esq., St. Charles, Mo.:

SIR: Your recent active participation in political enterprises hostile to the known views and wishes of the Executive Government of both the nation and State has rendered it unfit, in my opinion, for you to continue to hold the office of United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has caused your office to be vacated, and another person to be appointed in your stead. Yours,

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN PAYING THE ACCOUNTS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

The TIMES' Washington correspondent's dispatch, about the "Outrageous delay in settling and paying the accounts of deceased soldiers," was true. It was in the Second Auditor's Bureau itself, that he was distinctly informed that fourteen months would elapse, from the presentation of claims, before they would be paid. It is therefore true that "the heirs of those who fell at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, may not hope to be paid till November, 1864;" and it is equally true that "the bare statement of this fact is the fullest censure of the scandalous imperfections of the machinery of the Second Auditor's office." "Imperfection of the machinery," I say—not the lazy working of the machinery. The system in the Navy Department, of immediately settling and paying the *accounts of sailors and marines killed at sea*, I referred to, not as a model, but as a contrast. It could be used as a model, however. One paymaster, permanently attached to every brigade, would easily, promptly, and economically do what paymasters on shipboard do—immediately make up and forward the accounts of the dead after every battle. But it is not my business to reorganize bureaus.

The imperfection of the machinery for paying the debts due to the mothers and widows of soldiers killed fighting for their country, is as notorious as it is shameful. Of all the debts of the Government, these are the most sacred, and should first be paid. *They are paid the last.* And I but represent a determined public opinion, when I say that Congress will abate the nuisance of fourteen months' fumbling and mumbling over the accounts of the heroes who have died in battle.

COTTON-GROWING ON THE POTOMAC.

The Commissioner of Agriculture on Friday received samples of cotton grown at Glymont Landing, thirty miles south of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac. Three acres were planted, with good results. The cotton is of excellent quality. Large quantities of this essential product have been grown in the southern section of Maryland this year.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

A bill will be introduced into Congress early in the session to have the bounty to soldiers paid in monthly instalments in addition to their monthly pay. This will make their stated pay $30 a month instead of $13.

NATIONAL BANKS RECENTLY CHARTERED.

The following National Banks have been chartered since the 9th inst.:

First National Bank of Utica, N. Y.	$100,000
First National Bank of Hartford, Conn.	100,000
First National Bank of Springfield, Vt.	50,000
First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank of White Water, Wis.	50,000
First National Bank of Reading, Penn.	100,000
First National Bank of South Bend, Ind.	100,000
First National Bank of Cardington, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio	100,000

THE REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

The report of Secretary WELLES to Congress is already in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and is being rushed through at the Government Printing-office. A portion of Secretary SEWARD'S report is also in hand. The latter will make about two volumes. The manuscript of the other Department reports have not been sent in. All of the reports this year will be exceedingly voluminous.

REGIMENTS OF THE POTOMAC ARMY REENLISTING.

A great many regiments in the Army of the Potomac, whose terms of service have nearly expired, are reënlisting for three years. The men say, that having been in at the birth of the rebellion, they will stay in service until they witness its death.

CAPACITY OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The records of the Surgeon-General's office show that there are 54,642 patients under treatment in the various hospitals throughout the country, including rebel prisoners sick or wounded. The total capacity of these hospitals is 84,472 beds; 30,277 of these are vacant.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending 14th of November were $2,250,000.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut.-Col. GREEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Washington, has been relieved. Lieut.-Col. LAWSON, Inspector-General of Gen. MEREDITH'S Staff, has also been relieved, and ordered West.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

CAPTURED BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The prize schooner *Alma*, recently captured near Charleston with a cargo of salt and other merchandise, while attempting to run the blockade, arrived here to-day. The Navy Department has received information of another capture off Wilmington, the particulars of which have not yet been received.

NAVAL ORDER.

Commander HARMONY has been detached from the command of the *Minnesota*, and is awaiting orders.

A REBEL AGENT CAGED.

GEORGE T. ANN, agent for the sale of Confederate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac and committed to the Old Capital. Several other dangerous characters have also been sent to this prison.

GEN. GRAHAM TRANSFERRED.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and directed to report to Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. GRAHAM will go to the front to-morrow to bid farewell to his old companions in arms.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Champion with $231,910 in Specie.

The steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, which left Aspinwall on the 7th inst., with passengers and treasure from California, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following is her specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Celestin & Brothers	$2,000
Hibbs & Mosser	200
Total	$2,200

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$50,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	$2,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	25,000	Baker & Morrill	1,000
Jennings & Brewster	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	99,000
J. G. Parker & Son	5,000	Mrs. Daniel Tripp	610
E. Lohn & Co.	10,000		
Total from San Francisco			$209,610
Total from Aspinwall			2,200
Whole amount			$231,810

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

Simultaneous arrivals on the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the Isthmus bring us news from *Bogota, the Capital*, and the interior generally of the Republic. We have newspapers from Bogota to the 12th, and private letters to the 16th of last month.

The Presidential question continues to absorb public attention. The opposition to Gen. MOSQUERA acquires strength, and this opposition is based principally on his decrees as Provisional President, claimed to be illegal. The States of Santander, Antioquia, Boyaca and Magdalena have given Gen. MURILLO, now Colombian Minister to Washington, its votes. Panama, it is already known, has voted for MURILLO. The election for President was held in the States of Cundinamarca and Tolima on the 11th ult., and it was at first asserted that MOSQUERA had in the former a small majority, but at the latest date the State is claimed for MURILLO. The State of Bolivar, of which Carthagena is the Capital, is also claimed for MURILLO. So that there can be but little, if any doubt, that MURILLO will be the President of Colombia, by the popular vote for the two years commencing in April next.

The most important item comes in private letters from Buenaventura, on this side, to the effect that Gen. MOSQUERA, not being able to come to any pacific arrangement with President MONTOYA, of Ecuador, has declared war against that Republic. All about this is not improbable, the fact needs confirmation.

The clerical question is not yet solved. Many ecclesiastics have taken the oath of obedience to the Constitution, and do not oppose the laws of secularization and desecration of the property of the Church, but many others continue stubborn. Although the fulmination of the Pope of Rome, excommunicating Gen. MOS

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN.

The Coming Festival at Plymouth Church.

As before announced, the return of Mr. Beecher from his tour in Great Britain and the Continent is to be celebrated by his congregation in fitting style. Never at a loss in devising resources for securing rational and positive enjoyment, there is a probability that on this occasion they will furnish the lovers of good things with a better opportunity than ever before for having their abilities in this direction. At the Sunday-school festival, to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, and for which more extensive preparations have been made than for any former festival, the whole building is to be thrown open to the guests, and different rooms have been assigned to different features of the entertainment, so that passing from one to the other a pleasing and brilliant variety will be exhibited, well calculated to make the beholder forgetful of the flight of the passing hour. The Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains or expense to make the occasion one that shall do honor to their pastor and to Plymouth Church. The attendance of HEINZELMANN'S Germania Band has been secured, and this is in itself a sufficient guaranty that the devotees at the shrine of St. Cecilia will not go away unsatisfied. PARROTT'S Stereoscopticon, displaying several hundred beautiful views of scenery, celebrated buildings, statuary, &c., &c., will be exhibited each evening in the main audience room. There is to be a bountiful display of flowers and evergreen wreathing and mottoes, and it is understood that an entirely original feature, in the shape of a bower about the fountain in the Sunday-school room, is preparing. It is here that the flowers are to be sold. The festival is also to serve as an opportunity for celebrating the presentation by Mr. BEECHER to the Sunday-school, before the departure for Europe, of the large painting—"The Rules of Ancient Tusculum," by GEORGE L. BROWN, the celebrated colorist and delineator. Mr. BROWN is expected to speak on both evenings. The annexed is the programme for Tuesday evening:

PART I.—MILITARY BAND—(Six o'clock.)

1. Welcome Home—Grand March..... ..Helmsmuller
2. Selections from the new Opera of Ione..... ..Petrella
   a—Marcia Funebre.
   b—Allegro Pastorale."
   c—Duetto—"Bell' Ilnea Bella."
   d—Cavatina—"L'ame, l'ame."
3. Addetto in forma di Valse, Il Resto..... ..Arditi
4. Chorus and Cavatina. (Shadow Dance.)..... ..Lumbye
5. Selections from the new Opera of Dinorah..... ..Meyerbeer
6. Grand Scotch Gallop. (By request.)..... ..Lumbye

(Seven o'clock.)

EXHIBITION OF FALLON'S STEREOSCOPTICON.

PART II.—ORCHESTRAL—(Eight o'clock.)

1. Overture—"William Tell"..... ..Rossini
2. Waltz—"First Flirtations"..... ..Strauss
3. Serenade and Finale—2d Act Opera, "Lucrezia Borgia."..... ..Donizetti
4. Trailer of Roses—(Solo for French Horn)...Fr. Schubert
5. Little Darling—Polka tremblant. (First time.)..... ..Helmsmuller

6. A Ride to Harlem—Railroad Pleasures..... ..Helmsmuller

(Nine o'clock.)

The Stereoscopticon.

Serious Collision on the River—The Hendrik Hudson.

On Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, the *Hendrik Hudson*, on her down trip from Albany came into collision with a schooner attached to a tow. The morning was pitch dark, and the steamer was under good headway. The schooner struck her, tearing away all the railings, guards, and many of the staterooms forward the wheel-house, smashing in the wheel-house, and ripping away the side works and some of the staterooms aft—in short, making a wreck of one side, and punching a hole in one of the boilers. The concussion was terrific, and the passengers, of whom there was a large number, were aroused, and rushed from berths in all kinds and lengths of garments; terrified on entering the steam, and not knowing what fate awaited them, an indescribable scene ensued among men as well as women and children. No officers of the boat made their appearance to allay the terror, and it was some time before it was ascertained that danger of burning or sinking was not imminent. But in that "some time" there was a world of agony and apprehension to all on board. That the damage done to the steamer beyond that stated. The accident occurred some forty miles from the City, and the precautionary measure the *Hendrik* was run, with the aid of the remaining boiler, near the shore into shoal water, where daylight was awaited, when the trip was resumed to New-York, reaching here at 2 P. M. The *Hendrik* was headed to within two and a half feet of her guards, and had, as a reliable informant states, neither Captain or first pilot on board! She was in charge of the second pilot. If there is no error in this statement, the People's Line are guilty of a most culpable indifference to the safety of those intrusting their lives to them. The tow which had done the damage went on its way, leaving the steamer to sink or swim. The remarkable feature of the occurrence is, that no one of the many on board the steamer was injured, either by the crash or steam.

Naval Movements.

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL ARTILLERY—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT ERICSSON GUN.

The great gun, which has been for some months in course of construction for the navy by Mr. JOHN ERICSSON, arrived in this City a few days ago, and is now at one of the Iron Works being prepared for service. For obvious reasons we are not permitted to state its location. It is one of the most marvelous inventions of the time, and if successful, will revolutionize naval ordnance. Mr. ERICSSON contracted, some time since, to construct some 13-inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for them unless they burn over 50 pounds of powder; for every pound of powder beyond 50, Mr. ERICSSON is to receive $5,000. He is confident of being able to burn 100 pounds, and is certain of burning 75 pounds. The solid shot will weigh 330 pounds. The English 68-pounder, (of 12,300 pounds,) said by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to be the most powerful gun in the English service, with 16 pounds of powder, (nearly one-fourth of the charge,) has an initial velocity of 1,800 feet per second, and, therefore, a punching power against iron plates of 27,500,000 pounds. The rifled guns, with charges of one-tenth to one-twelfth of the shots, and the 15-inch gun, with a charge of thirty-five pounds to its shot of 425 pounds, have velocities ranging from 1,100 feet to 1,400 feet per second. The 300-pounder Parrott has, therefore, a punching power of 42,000,000 pounds, and the 15-inch gun of 55,000,000 pounds. The new guns, with 75 pounds charge, (one-third of the weight) will have as great a velocity as the 68-pounder, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the English gun. With 100 pounds of powder its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will be 82,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed. The great superiority of our new guns to those in use by foreign Powers will readily be noticed.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. STEAMER SASSACUS.

Orders were received from the Navy Department Saturday morning for the departure of the new double-enders which has just made its trial trip to the National Capital, in accordance with the official instructions she left yesterday morning. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, FRANCIS A. ROE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, A. W. MULDAUR; Acting and Sailing Master, G. A. BOUTELLE; Acting Ensigns, Auguste Adler, Farley Hopkins, Ed. A. Sawyer; Master's Mates, Henry O'Hara, Gideon H. Smith, C. A. Trunday; Second Assistant Engineer, B. F. Wood; Third Assistant Engineers, C. W. Hilton, Peter C. Bedley, Robert F. Ellis, D. W. Crosby and John W. Hurley; Acting Gunner, Neil Martin; Paymaster, G. De F. Barien; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustave Detlaff.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ——.

This vessel sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having received orders from the Navy Department. Her destination is unknown. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master, Sumner Brown; Acting Masters, Wm. H. Latham, Geo. W. Frost; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Lyndford Gardener; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Burns; Acting Engineers, Joseph S. Pomeroy, Charles V. Kelly; Engineers—First Assistant, Lewis H. Flowry; Second Assistant Wm. W. Hunt; Third Assistants, George Bennett, Wm. Rose; Carpenter, Oliver J. Wilmerth Morton; Paymaster's Clerk, George Prior; Acting Gunner, Benjamin F. Rogers.

LAUNCH TO-DAY.

The new Steamer *Princess* will be launched to-day at 10 P. M., of the yard of Messrs. VAN DUSEN, foot of Thirteenth-street, East River. The public are invited to witness the launch. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: 190 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 12½ feet deep. The engines are being built by Mr. ALLAIRE, at Roosevelt.

Court of General Sessions.

At the time for opening this Court, yesterday morning, no Judge made his appearance, and after waiting nearly an hour the Clerk sent for Recorder SMITH. The Recorder soon made his appearance, and on taking the Bench, said that the City Judge had made no arrangement with him to hold the Court this week, and as he would be otherwise engaged during the day, he had only come in to adjourn the Court. He added that some arrangement would be made by which either he or the City Judge would be present this morning. This is Judge MCCUNN'S week for holding the Court, but the official vote, which is to determine whether he is elected to the Superior Court or not, [illegible]

Board of Canvassers.

SIXTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday and completed the canvass, with the exception of one district, the returns from which were sent back for correction on last Saturday. This district is the Tenth of the Eighth Ward. The returns are believed to be defective on the vote for Superior Court Judges, because they give no votes for Judge MCCUNN, although the Police reports gave him 173 votes in that district. On motion of Mr. TWEED, the Canvassers who acted in the returns were ordered to appear before the Board, at noon on Wednesday, to explain the supposed omission. Upon the settlement of this matter depends the important question whether Judge BOSWORTH or Judge MCCUNN is successful in obtaining the Superior Court Bench. By the official canvass, and an allowance of 173 votes for MCCUNN in that district, he is elected over Mr. BOSWORTH by a 160 majority; but if the District Canvassers can clearly show that their returns as made are right, then Mr. BOSWORTH triumphs by a majority of 13. Judge MCCUNN has been in constant attendance throughout the canvass. The passing upon these doubtful returns, footing up the tables of the canvass and making the declaration of results, are all that remains for the Board to do.

The County Committee on Volunteering.

The recruiting office of the County Committee, Mayor OPDYKE, Comptroller BRENNAN, Supervisors ELSNER, PURDY, STEWART and WEBB, is open at No. 240 Broadway, and ready for a rush of volunteers. The call they make is for 30,000 men. The total of Government, State and County bounty to each man is $477—enough to buy a farm with, almost, and for veterans an additional bounty of $100.

United States Marshal Murray's Prize Sales.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY has made the following sales of prizes and their cargoes, and forwarded the proceeds to Washington:

Names of Prizes.	Amount of Condemnation.	Vessels Enlisted in Share.
232 bales cotton, &c., ex		
Napoleon	$40,434 40	Fourteen vessels.
Cargo steamer Petrel	83,435 62	Bienville, Bestiaux, Flamb'u, G.W.Blunt,
Bark Hiawatha & cargo	230,703 71	Minnesota, Cumberland, Perry, Star, Keyes, Wave.
Schr. Maria and cargo	1,351 46	Santiago de Cuba.
Steamer Anglia and car.	84,849 90	Resolute and Flag.
Steamer Scotia and car.	92,506 62	Resolute.
Brig E. Bruce and cargo	21,589 65	Penobscot.
Schr. Water Witch & car.	3,102 47	Arthur Forshem.
Steamer Gertrude & car.	80,074 23	Anderbilt.
Cargo sloop Mercury	902 21	Q. City and Memphis.
Cargo Betiwan	11,126 85	Flag, Powhatan, Ottawa, Onondaga, & Flambeau.
Schr. Florida and cargo	722 26	M. Vassar.
Str. Scholar & cargo	29,327 94	Victoria.
Cargo schr. Reindeer	5,503 39	Arthur.
Cargo schr. Rambler	3,423 45	Connecticut.
Str. Granite City & car.	64,878 21	Flag.
Ship North Carolina	4,095 28	Quaker City.
Str. Memphis and car.	110,019 07	Magnolia.
Str. Tonawanda	29,455 21	
Steamer Cumbria	7,639 19	Memphis.
Brig Delta and cargo	4,686 62	Santee.
Brig Maria and cargo	969 01	Victoria.
Schr. Sue and cargo	8,946 07	Monticello.
Cargo Reindeer *alias* Jeff. Davis	5,043 76	W. G. Anderson,
Total	$1,300,183 89	

Gen. John A. Dix for Mayor.

A number of prominent Democrats have been moving in the matter of securing the consent of Gen. JOHN A. DIX to his nomination for Mayor. The General hitherto has refused to allow the use of his name, but at a meeting held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, there were assurances made by several gentlemen that he would accept the nomination when formally made him. Among those interested actively in the movement are:

Judge Pierpont, Charles A. Secor, Henry Nicoll O. de Forest Grant, A. T. Stewart, Fred. Depeyster, Judge Ritton, William B. Astor, Moses Taylor, John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Mysdert Van Schaick, Aaron Vanderpool, James Wadsworth, Jas. M. Brown, Robert B. Roosevelt, Michael Ulshoeffer, Wm. Whitlock, jr., John J. Phipps, Peter Cooper.

At the meeting referred to, it was resolved that a grand mass meeting be held at Cooper Institute of all persons, irrespective of party, who favor the nomination. The meeting will take place Tuesday or Wednesday, and copies of the call will to-day be distributed for signature.

"Down Town."

Rev. C. C. GOSS closed, on Sunday, his series of interesting and valuable discourses on "The Moral Aspects of our City," in the Tabernacle on Broadway. "Down Town," and the agencies by which it can be elevated, was the topic of the discourse. He made Fourteenth-street the line between the two sections of our City. There are 15 Wards below and seven above. Two-thirds of the territory is above. Half of the population are below. The increase below during the past five years has been 56,672. This increase extends to all these lower Wards except the Second, Third and Fourth, where there is a small decrease. In spite of this the speaker showed that 47 church edifices had become extinct during the past 20 years, and that in thirty instances none had been erected in their place. There is now only 123 places of worship of all kinds—only 60 Pastors to 500,000 persons; only 25,000 are found in the churches at any one time. Thousands of the toiling who have to eke out a miserable existence on low wages, seldom attend church; they are not able to clothe themselves decently. He was glad, he said, that so many of them are striking for their rights. Mr. GOSS then showed that the mortality down town was greater than up-town, caused by the crowded condition in which many lived; 4,000 families live under ground. The youth, too, are growing up immoral and dangerous. In the down-town region there are 30,000 between the ages of 5 and 15; over 54,000 of these are as yet unreached by Sunday school effort; they are the Goths and Vandals of our City. He also showed that much the largest half of our police and police expenses are down town; 30 out of the 123 engine companies are there; also all of our places of amusement, from the respectable to the immoral; thieves, gamblers, and all other vile characters lurk in secret there. After the legitimate business of the day ends, the nefarious night business begins. Cheap suburban homes; cheap railroad fare, and a practical application of the principles of the Gospel were the remedies presented for the existing evils.

We learn that these discourses now closed, are to be repeated in one of our up-town churches, as soon as the duties of Mr. GOSS will permit, and after that they are to be put in a more permanent form.

The Sixth District Board of Enrollment.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, Nov. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of to-day, headed "The Sixth District Board of Enrollment," which reflects discredit upon me personally. I refer to the clause—"So far as the Commissioner and Surgeon are concerned, it is understood that against them there were no charges preferred of either want of capacity for or neglect of duty." Now this implies that both these charges have been made against me, which is false in every particular. The whole cause of the difficulty is easily explained. At the commencement of the enrollment the Commissioner and Surgeon united together, and continued so to their dismissal, to vote and act together in making the appointments, &c., of their friends to positions, and to drive me to retain them, after their services were not required, which I did not think for the interests of the Government. If I had consented to pension fifteen or twenty of the Commissioner's friends on the Government at 45 per day, there would have been no difficulty in the Board.

To give you an idea of the character of the Commissioner, I need only relate a conversation which occurred on Friday last. When the Surgeon received the letter dismissing him from his position, the Commissioner remarked: "Well, Doctor, we have done what we could, we would have brought the house down with us."

This is but one of the many acts which have characterized the conduct of the Commissioner since his connection into this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. PARK.

Police Justiceships.

POLICE JUSTICE—M'KEON NOMINATION.

The Nominating Conventions of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, on the part of the McKeon Democracy, have decided upon running Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST for Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District. United on the ticket with Mr. SEAGRIST is THOMAS PEARSON for Civil Justice.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWENTIETH WARD OLUB OF INDEPENDENT CITIZENS.—The members of this Club, composed principally of the most prominent German citizens of this Ward, held a meeting last Friday evening at Nobling's Hall, No. 465 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Police Justice and Councilmen. The meeting was largely attended, and a unanimity of action prevailed. After the ordinary business was disposed of, the President of the Club, [illegible]

Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863.
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

MORGAN JONES, Esq., *President Board of Councilmen*:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at two o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of making additional appropriation for the City Inspector's Department, and such other matters as may come before the Board.

PATRICK B. RUSSELL,
CHAS. RILEY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN P. GAW,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOSEPH MCVAY,
SAM'L T. WEBSTER,
JAMES HAYES,
ALEX. T. SHEPPARD,
THOMAS BRADY,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
JOHN BRICE,
J. G. HAVILAND,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
MICHAEL C. GROSS.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the actual opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, October nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, take place forthwith.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Jones, Webster—3.

Petition of the officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment on behalf of said regiment, for the use of the building corner of Eighty-first-street and Avenue A, as an armory, with permission, pending that the building at Hall-place, corner of Seventh-street, formerly occupied by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, is now vacant, and that there is a lease of said building which will expire on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and resolution that the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street formerly occupied as an armory by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, be set apart and assigned to the use of the Fifty-fifth regiment New-York National Guard for the unexpired term of said lease, to be used as an Armory and drill-room.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. Kate Allen to exhibit goods in front of her premises, number four hundred and fifty-nine Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be and is hereby given to George W. Asay to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-five Eighth-avenue, provided the same do not interrupt the public thoroughfare; the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Forty-ninth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Centre-streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Communication from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the following sums, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seventy-five thousand and fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($75,051 79,) be and the same are hereby authorized to be made from the appropriations and accounts under the head of "Insurance on Revenue Bonds," that is to say:

To the credit of the account entitled Insurance on Union Bridge Fund, Reinsurance Bonds—The sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents $51 79

Total..... $75,051 79

Which, the said resolutions having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, chapter four hundred and sixty-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved, That authority be and the same is hereby given to the proper officers of the Department of Finance to transfer the appropriations of and for the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000,) heretofore made by the Corporation, to the credit of the account on Assessments and Receipts," to the credit of the account entitled "Printing for the Common Council," such transfer having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, of chapter four hundred and sixty-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, any eight thousand dollars ($8,000)

(By Board of Aldermen, communication received and resolutions adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Hogan Company number twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Ensemble, resolving that plans for widening of Whitehall-street, the Battery sidewalks and railings on the westerly side of said street, and at the ears or intersection of State-street, have become very much dilapidated or broken, with resolution that the Street Commissioner is herewith directed to forthwith remove said railings, and to so adjust them and the said sidewalks in his discretion as to afford a facility of public ingress and egress to and from said streets, and the South and States Island Ferries for foot passengers and vehicles which shall be consistent with the recently increased width of said streets; provided, that in so doing he shall not injure existing approaches to the ferries, and that the amount requisite for such repairing be charged to the account of Flagging Sidewalks.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Laurelton-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag southerly side of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point four hundred feet easterly.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to open One Hundred and Third-street from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to place wooden railing across Eighty-fourth-street at its terminus near Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to create a Deputy Contract Clerk in Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-three.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Kaisar to build a sewer leading from the rear of his premises, numbers fifty-six and fifty-eight Avenue B, to the main sewer in Fourth-street, at his own expense, the same to done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That an extension of time of seventy days be given to the contractor for dredging out slip between piers numbers thirty-seven and thirty-eight, North River.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and also one in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to connect with the sewer thus proposed to be built in Third-avenue, the said work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the house of Hose Company number Fifty-three repaired and put in good condition forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause such necessary repairs to be made forthwith to Manhattan Steam Engine Company number Eight as will place the said engine in perfect order, at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. Boscher & Co., numbers eighty-one and eighty-three Pearl-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Edward L. Donnelly, to put curb and gutter and lay flagging in front of his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, running one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rohn's Band, for music furnished on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, amounting to thirty-six dollars, ($36.)

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Holwall's Brass Band for the sum of thirty-five dollars, for music furnished on the celebration of the Fourth of July, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to furnish the Board of Education with one hundred and fifty loads of manure, for use of grounds attached to the Free Academy.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Counsel and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December, thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty and the said amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to James Gilson the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents, the amount of an assessment imposed upon lots known as 3 and 5 Bowery, recorded in Liber seventy-six, page six hundred and sixty-eight, both inclusive, by block number five hundred and ninety-four, on the maps of the City of New-York, and lying between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Sixth avenues in said City, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number seven hundred and eighty-seven, being an ordinance of Board of Aldermen, that a receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number seven hundred and forty-three, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Water-street from Manhattan to Pike-street be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number eight hundred and fifty-eight, being a preamble and resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new fire alarm bell for the Second Marion bell-tower.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number seven hundred and forty-seven, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Water-street from Manhattan to Pike-street be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number eight hundred and fifty-eight, being a preamble and resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new fire alarm bell for the Second Marion bell-tower.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number seven hundred and forty-three

GENERAL MARKETS.

The position of the principal finished products remains unchanged. Trade is quiet, but the volume of business is fairly satisfactory, and the tone of the markets is steady. Speculation is dull, and prices show little change. Stocks are in moderate supply, and the demand is of a retail character. Buyers are operating cautiously, and only for immediate requirements. Collections are slow, and there is a disposition to delay settlements. Money is in ample supply at unchanged rates.

Flour is quiet and steady. Wheat is weak, with moderate trading. Corn is dull and lower. Oats are steady. Rye is quiet. Barley is dull. Pork is steady. Beef is quiet. Cut meats are steady. Lard is dull and lower. Tallow is steady. Stocks are irregular. Bonds are dull. Cotton is quiet and steady. Coffee is dull and unchanged. Sugar is steady. Molasses is quiet. Rice is steady. Hops are quiet. Copper is steady. Lead is quiet. Tin is steady. Coal is quiet. Wool is steady. Hides are quiet. Freights are steady.

Receipts of flour, 18,000 barrels; exports, 6,000 barrels; sales, 4,200 barrels. Receipts of wheat, 42,000 bushels; exports, 31,000 bushels; sales, 210,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 96,000 bushels; exports, 12,000 bushels; sales, 180,000 bushels. Receipts of oats, 28,000 bushels; exports, 1,000 bushels; sales, 40,000 bushels. Receipts of rye, 2,000 bushels; sales, 5,000 bushels. Receipts of barley, 8,000 bushels; sales, 12,000 bushels. Receipts of malt, 3,000 bushels; sales, 6,000 bushels. Receipts of pork, 200 barrels. Receipts of lard, 1,000 packages. Receipts of tallow, 4,000 packages. Receipts of cotton, 1,200 bales; exports, 800 bales; sales, 1,500 bales. Receipts of hops, 12,000 pounds; sales, 30,000 pounds. Receipts of coffee, 8,000 bags; sales, 12,000 bags. Receipts of sugar, 2,500 hogsheads; sales, 3,000 hogsheads. Receipts of molasses, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,500 barrels. Receipts of rice, 500 tierces; sales, 800 tierces. Receipts of copper, 200 tons; sales, 300 tons. Receipts of lead, 1,000 pigs; sales, 1,200 pigs. Receipts of tin, 100 blocks; sales, 150 blocks. Receipts of coal, 2,000 tons; sales, 2,500 tons. Receipts of hides, 5,000 pieces; sales, 6,000 pieces. Receipts of petroleum, 10,000 barrels; sales, 12,000 barrels. Receipts of eggs, 3,000 dozen; sales, 4,000 dozen. Receipts of butter, 1,500 pounds; sales, 2,000 pounds. Receipts of cheese, 500 boxes; sales, 800 boxes. Receipts of potatoes, 200 bushels; sales, 400 bushels. Receipts of onions, 100 bushels; sales, 200 bushels. Receipts of apples, 150 barrels; sales, 300 barrels. Receipts of oranges, 400 boxes; sales, 600 boxes. Receipts of lemons, 200 boxes; sales, 300 boxes. Receipts of bananas, 100 bunches; sales, 150 bunches. Receipts of pineapples, 50 dozen; sales, 75 dozen. Receipts of cocoanuts, 300 dozen; sales, 400 dozen. Receipts of figs, 50 boxes; sales, 75 boxes. Receipts of dates, 100 boxes; sales, 150 boxes. Receipts of prunes, 200 boxes; sales, 250 boxes. Receipts of raisins, 300 boxes; sales, 400 boxes. Receipts of almonds, 100 bags; sales, 150 bags. Receipts of walnuts, 200 bags; sales, 250 bags. Receipts of peanuts, 150 bags; sales, 200 bags. Receipts of chestnuts, 50 bags; sales, 75 bags. Receipts of filberts, 80 bags; sales, 100 bags. Receipts of pecans, 60 bags; sales, 80 bags. Receipts of brazil nuts, 40 bags; sales, 60 bags. Receipts of cocoa, 100 bags; sales, 150 bags. Receipts of vanilla, 10 cases; sales, 15 cases. Receipts of saffron, 5 cases; sales, 8 cases. Receipts of cinnamon, 20 cases; sales, 30 cases. Receipts of cloves, 15 cases; sales, 20 cases. Receipts of nutmegs, 10 cases; sales, 15 cases. Receipts of ginger, 25 cases; sales, 35 cases. Receipts of pepper, 30 cases; sales, 40 cases. Receipts of mustard, 12 cases; sales, 18 cases. Receipts of ginger root, 8 cases; sales, 12 cases. Receipts of sarsaparilla, 6 cases; sales, 9 cases. Receipts of quinine, 4 cases; sales, 6 cases. Receipts of opium, 3 cases; sales, 5 cases. Receipts of morphine, 2 cases; sales, 3 cases. Receipts of iodine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of bromine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of camphor, 2 cases; sales, 3 cases. Receipts of gum arabic, 5 cases; sales, 8 cases. Receipts of gum shellac, 4 cases; sales, 6 cases. Receipts of gum copal, 3 cases; sales, 5 cases. Receipts of gum tragacanth, 2 cases; sales, 3 cases. Receipts of gum benzoin, 2 cases; sales, 3 cases. Receipts of gum myrrh, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum olibanum, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum guaiac, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum kino, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum dragon, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum ammoniac, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum asafoetida, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum galbanum, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum euphorbium, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum scammony, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum jalap, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum senna, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum rhubarb, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum ipecac, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum colchicum, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum veratrum, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum aconite, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum belladonna, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum hyoscyamus, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum stramonium, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum digitalis, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum nux vomica, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum strychnine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum brucine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum veratrine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum aconitine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum atropine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum hyoscyamine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum stramonine, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum digitaline, 1 case; sales, 2 cases. Receipts of gum nux vomicine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Opera and Concert

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving War Figures, &c., all hours—Humane Performances, Green, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Terror Married.

OLYMPIC THEATER—There's No Such Word as Fail—The Rough, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—Brooklyn—The Wife, A Tale of Mantua.

GOUPIL'S (No. 768 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

HOPE CHAPEL—Entertainment.

IRVING HALL—Ossoli's Lectures.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari a la Campagne.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports were brought to Washington, last night, of engagements on the Rapidan, between the opposing cavalry forces. As on Sunday, the fighting was in the vicinity of Stevensburgh, but there are no details given. The enemy captured a wagon train, on Sunday, near Stevensburgh.

Richmond advices from Charleston as late as Saturday, the 14th inst., have been received at Fortress Monroe. The firing upon the ruins of Fort Sumter, on Friday night and Saturday, was prosecuted with immense vigor—as many as two shots per minute being delivered from the mortars and rifled pieces of the works on Morris Island. The casualties in Sumter, on Friday night, were two killed and one wounded.

News from Memphis, of the 12th inst., by way of Cairo, mention the burning of the steamer *Sunnyside*, at 9 A. M. of the 11th, opposite Island No. 10, by which nearly thirty passengers were burned or drowned. Several rebel mails had recently been captured by the Mississippi Marine brigade, in one of which was found a letter from Jeff. Davis indorsing the plan of empowering bodies to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday last, received at Fortress Monroe, says that Gen. Imboden is in Allegheny County coöperating with Gen. Echols. The report of his having a fight, and being wounded, is doubtless premature. The Yankees, under Averill, have advanced to Covington, Alleghany County.

An Atlanta, (Geo.,) dispatch of Nov. 12, says that the firing between our batteries and those of the rebels is continued briskly. We have made a movement from right to left, either, they think, with a view of a diversion in order to attack Lookout or send troops to Burnside.

At last we have something cheering from Texas. The expedition that sailed lately from New-Orleans, under command of Maj.-Gen. Banks, has effected a landing on the Rio Grande, without opposition, and there was no loss of life except from the swamping of a single boat. The rebels appear to have abandoned Fort Brown without firing a gun, and afterward to have set fire to Brownsville. A street fight, while the fire was raging, between the rebel soldiers and citizens and the Union men who tried to stop the conflagration, must have presented a fearful spectacle. Brownsville is now ours, and we have thus gained a most important foothold in Texas. We may make it a base of operations for a march into the interior or for the ascent of the Rio Grande, across which the Texans have, for two years or more, been carrying on a most profitable trade. Having a large land and naval force there, we are also in a convenient position to take care of our interests, in case the French army in Mexico should have any designs upon Texas, as has several times been hinted. We presume that the recent movement of Gen. Franklin through Louisiana, toward Texas, was only a feint, intended to draw Magruder's forces away from the South, so that Gen. Banks might have less opposition. It has succeeded admirably, and at the last accounts Franklin's forces were coming back deliberately. Part of his troops may now be sent to Brownsville to strengthen Gen. Banks, who will thus have a larger force than the rebels can concentrate against them.

FROM EUROPE.

Four days later news from Europe is received by the *City of London*, which arrived at this port last evening. The advices are interesting, though mainly unimportant. The matter of the seizure of the rebel privateer *Alexandra* had again been before the English Court of Exchequer on the 3d inst., but the hearing was postponed to the 5th, and the London journals had renewed their discussions of the case. Among the items of English news is the information that Lord Palmerston is co-respondent in a divorce suit, and the subject is a fruitful topic of small talk. Louis Napoleon's speech on opening the French chambers is reported to have been of a pacific character. He proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the Polish question. In view of the difficulties between Denmark and the German confederation on the Schleswig-Holstein question, Austria intends to send a portion of her fleet from the Adriatic to blockade the Danish ports. The state of affairs in Poland shows no change. Continued activity on the part of the insurgents was reported. The advices from Austria indicate that Maximilian is making preparations for his trip to Mexico. Francis Joseph has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish, to accompany the Archduke, with the view of coöperating in the military organization of Mexico, and do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return.

GENERAL NEWS.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, most of the members being engaged in matters pertaining to the coming Charter election. The Aldermen stood adjourned to 1 o'clock, and the Councilmen to 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, puts us in possession of our usual Central and South American correspondence. The most important news concerns the Republics of New-Granada and Ecuador, between which States a war appears certain. The Panama *Star*, of the 7th, says: "We have received, through private sources of undoubted reliability, news of the greatest importance from Quito to Oct. 22. Mosquera, together with Antonio Flores, left Pasto for Ipiales, and the latter proceeded as far as Tulcan, in Ecuador; but President Garcia Moreno did not come. Quijano, Mosquera's Minister of Foreign Relations, then notified Flores that the latter had to sign a treaty between the two Republics, and if he did not comply with this demand in 24 hours, diplomatic intercourse would be broken off. It will be remembered that President Mosquera had an interview at Pasto a short time ago, with Antonio Flores, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Garcia Moreno, with seemingly the same object. His Excellency rejects the ultimatum, and it was expected that another interview would soon take place between the two Presidents on the frontier, at the River Carchi. Flores returned; and while the envoy of the pro-clerical combination, the Granadian Minister, Pereira, received his passports and is going to leave to-day for Bogota. They accept McClellan from the Peninsula, but it was simply to change the seat of the war to another part of Virginia. They won a victory over Buntzine, but left his army just where it was before. They won a victory over Hooker; he, too, held his old ground, and besides, the victory cost the life of Stonewall Jackson, by all odds the greatest rebel General of the war. They won a victory at Chickamauga, but at a tremendous expense of life, without one solitary benefit secured. Their first great victory at Bull Run, which they hailed as decisive of the success of the Confederacy, proved to be the event which of all others was most necessary to rouse the North to an adequate conception of what it had to do, and to fit it for its work. The delays in taking Richmond, and Charleston and other prime points, over which they have so loudly exulted, have only opened the way to what they deem the most direful of all evils, the destruction of Slavery; for had the war been speedily terminated there can be little doubt that Slavery would have retained, or at least regained, its old position and strength.

In fact the only success of the rebellion was its original one—the carrying out of the Yancey programme, "firing the Southern heart and precipitating the South into a revolution." There is no denying that that plan worked; and yet the very fact that it did succeed was the greatest of all their calamities, for all their calamities came from it. The worst piece of ill-luck that ever befel the rebellion is that it was ever born at all.

The French in Mexico.

The last number of the *Westminster Review* contains a summing up of the history of the French expedition to Mexico, which in many places reads somewhat like a sketch of the *coup d'état* of December the Second. The mixture of fraud and force by which the French army has been carried to the City of Mexico bears a pleasing and remarkable resemblance to that by which the French nation was brought under the ennobling influences of the second empire. We all remember that the nearer the time approached which had been fixed by the "brethren of the Elysée" for the overthrow of the French Republic, the louder became their expressions of devotion to the Republican Constitution. Their course with regard to Mexico was somewhat similar. The nearer they got to the work of conquest the more solemnly they assured the world that conquest was odious to them.

They began their falsehood on the 1st of October, 1861. On that day the Emperor pledged himself in the Convention entered into with Spain and England, not to seek for himself,

"In the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory or any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its government."

This was the first piece of falsehood. It was doubly false, because he had already opened negotiations with the Archduke Maximilian to induce him to accept the Imperial crown, and he was fully determined, at the time the instrument was signed, to do everything which he said he would not do.

On the 24th of January, 1862, M. Thouvenel was guilty of falsehood No. 2, in telling Lord Cowley that no negotiations had been opened with Austria, with reference to the Archduke Maximilian. It was not a direct falsehood, *however, inasmuch as the negotiations had* been carried on with the Archduke Maximilian in person, and not with "Austria." Previous to this, however, he had been guilty of two other falsehoods, in the months of September and October respectively, in informing Mr. Dayton that "Whatever England and France might do would be with reference to the money debt only." In March, 1862, falsehood No. 5 was told by Mr. Thouvenel assuring Mr. Dayton that the purpose of France "was not to interfere in any way with the internal Government of Mexico; that her sole purpose was to obtain payment of her claims, and reparation for the wrongs and injuries done to them."

After the French troops had been landed, force began to predominate in the mixture. The French claims were put down at $12,000,000, but the French Commissioners refused to give the items, or even to examine them, on the ground that it would occupy too much time. At the Conference at Orizaba, Count de Saligny declared that the Mexican Government had heaped so many "fresh grievances" on the French subjects that the French would be content with nothing short of the possession of the Capital. What the fresh grievances were he refused to state, and as they had never been heard of by anybody else, the English and Spaniards naturally concluded with the rest of the world that this was No. 6.

After Marshal Forey had got to Mexico, and the fighting was over, he began to do his share of the falsifying and misrepresenting. He started a newspaper in the city, which represented him as having been received by the people with paroxysms of joy, and his life and that of the members of his Staff as having been endangered by the showers of bouquets. But in his report to the Government he acknowledges that the rejoicings were not universal, as

"before thinking of sending troops to a distance it was first indispensable to purge the environs of the capital of the bands *which keep it in a kind of blockade*. On the other hand, Negrete, seconded by Arteaga, Carbajal, &c., was organizing considerable forces at Tlaxcala to operate in the State of Puebla and cut off our communications. The occupation of that place thus became indispensable."

Further on, he adds that he was sending "Gen. Mejia, who has great influence in Queretaro, to that town, *with a sufficient force*." It is evident there was not much reliance placed on the General's "influence"—no more than was placed in 1851 upon the love of the French people for the house of Bonaparte, or upon their ardent desire for a return of the Empire. In Mexico, as in France, moral suasion is held in high esteem, but that it should not prove thoroughly effective, it is always backed up by as much infantry, cavalry, and artillery as may render it of no consequence. It may help, however, to console those who abhor that mixture of knavery and brute force to which the French empire owes every one of its successes, that, according to one of our cotemporaries, Marshal Forey wept the other day during his interview with Gen. Scott. We all know that amongst women "a good cry" often marks the crisis in great trouble or moral aberration, and it may be that when one of the heroes of the *coup d'état* betakes himself to blubbering, it indicates that his confederates are beginning to doubt whether, after all, rascality has only to be successful to be the equivalent of virtue.

The Mayoralty Election.—There is a strong movement on foot for the nomination of Gen. Dix for Mayor. It has its origin apparently in the ranks of the Democratic party, with men of position and character, who are dissatisfied with the selection made by the two wings of that party, and seek to rally the people *en masse* to the support of another man. No better selection could possibly be made for the accomplishment of such an object than that of Gen. Dix. While he enjoys the confidence of the whole community as a man of high-toned integrity and of unstained honor, his course as a citizen and a soldier, since the commencement of the war has commanded him most cordially to the regard and esteem of every man who loves his country better than party and than personal success. There is no man in the City, and probably none in the State, who would command a larger popular vote on his personal merits and character than he.

All this, however, by no means makes it certain that he will be elected Mayor if put in nomination. The Democratic party, if united, controls this City, as the late election shows, by twenty thousand majority, and it requires a very extraordinary state of things to break in essentially upon the regular working of that party machine. Something more is requisite than respectability and wealth and personal character in those by whom such a movement is to be guided. There must be thorough and effective organization in every Ward,—active practical politicians to give shape and vigor to the plan of operations, and some means of reaching the great mass of those who usually follow their party leaders without stopping to inquire into the merits of the case.

If those who are using Gen. Dix's name are able and prepared to make such a canvass as this, with full command of all the requisite means and appliances, and with a reasonable prospect of success, it may be worth while for Gen. Dix to accept the nomination, though even then we are by no means sure he would not find himself less capable of rendering the country essential service than in the position which he now holds. But we can judge better of this movement when we know more of its character and scope.

Relief for our Prisoners.—We are much pleased to learn that the Government has been enabled to send supplies of clothing and victuals to our suffering prisoners in Richmond. There is now the double duty imposed upon the country of maintaining the rebel prisoners in our hands and the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. Even this, however, will cheerfully be borne, rather than that the gallant men who have offered their lives, and temporarily lost their liberties, *in the cause of the Union, should continue to* be subjected to such inhuman atrocities as the rebel Government is practicing upon them. If they retain our prisoners *during* the Winter, few would have returned to us alive after its close, unless some such means of relief had been adopted.

According to a letter we have from Norfolk, large quantities of clothing, blankets and food have already been forwarded, and further supplies will be sent as rapidly as possible. The rebel authorities, it would appear, permit these supplies to pass through and to be distributed to our prisoners. That they have done this, and not assassinated all our men, is so far to their credit.

The public can now aid, through the Sanitary Commission and otherwise, in furnishing supplies for the Union prisoners in Richmond. The things most needed at present are underclothing, towels, soap, concentrated food of all kinds, etc.

The Rebel Raid after Prisoners.—The Canadian authorities have acted in extreme good faith toward our Government, in giving it notice of the projected rebel raid upon our Northern frontier. It was a thoroughly friendly act, and as such should be remembered. There seems to have been no doubt of the reality of the plot. Some hundreds of rebels, under the lead of officers, had actually arrived on Canadian soil, provided themselves with funds by the sale of cotton, which they had brought through the blockade, and were intending to liberate the rebels held by us as prisoners on Johnson's Island. There seems to be very little doubt that it was also part of their plan to destroy Buffalo, Detroit, Ogdensburgh, and other frontier towns, and to have set a rebel privateer at work among the commercial shipping of Lake Erie. The scheme was a bold one and would have done great mischief, but for the timely notice of the Canadian authorities.

The ostensible object of the expedition, the release of their prisoners, is not without its good points. We wish we could render a similar service to our prisoners at Richmond. It is pretty well established that they are treated with a degree of brutality in the highest degree disgraceful to the rebel authorities; that they are suffering the extremity of starvation, and that the rebels refuse to exchange them except on terms exceedingly detrimental to the Union cause. Why would it not be well to organize a force expressly for the deliverance of the Union prisoners at Richmond? Tens and hundreds of thousands would volunteer for that specific service who would not enlist for the war. In this way a force could be sent up the James River or by the Peninsula, which would surprise Gen. Lee's collection in the immediate vicinity of the rebel Capital. Our prisoners need relief of some sort, and that very speedily.

The Ill-Starred Rebellion—Its Last Failure, and all its Failures.

The Greek tragedians were fond of introducing upon the stage the hereditary misfortunes of particular families, which, for some inexplicable sin committed by one of their line, were doomed to be the victims of a Divine persecution. Whatever these unfortunate people undertook—whatever they set their hearts upon—was sure, before long, to turn to their destruction. Wherever they went, they were attended by an evil genius, which spread panic among their armies, disloyalty among their subjects, and disorder among their kinsmen. The ghosts of murdered relatives never left them. They took peculiar pleasure in attacking them when they were most off their guard. They incited nightmares to jump upon their stomachs when they were asleep, and insinuated poison in their cups when they were revelling in the banquet. No plan was above their power, no place beyond their reach.

If the days in which we live were favorable to the reëntrance of such agencies into the affairs of men—if Nemesis took a hand in the military direction of "the Confederacy," and Ate in its civil control—we should expect to see nothing that has not actually displayed itself in the fortunes of the rebellion. The House of Richmond seems to be as fated as ever was the House of Thebes. Indeed, there is something melancholy in the spectacle of misfortunes for which even time presents no cure, and of humiliations which seem coextensive with existence itself—and something ludicrous too, for there is a certain whimsicality always in being pertinaciously *dogged* with ill-luck.

The *fiasco* of the rebel plot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and make havoc among the towns on Lake Erie, is all of a piece with the uniform failure of all rebel reckoning. The whole history of the rebellion has been one unbroken series of miscalculations and miscarriages.

They calculated that the North would never fight, but their guns against Fort Sumter started half a million Northerners to arms. They calculated that England and France would intervene for them, but in spite of all their blandishments and intrigues these nations will not lift a finger in their favor. They calculated that the *Trent* affair would surely cause war between England and the United States, but it was settled with perfect facility. They calculated that cotton would give them unlimited credit, but their cotton loans will not now realize a farthing. They calculated that the North would be bankrupted by the loss of their business, but the North was never more prosperous. They calculated that a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast was impracticable, but there never was a blockade more effective. They calculated that their privateers would annihilate our commerce on the seas; but their privateers are all lying *perdu* to escape annihilation. They calculated that they might build iron-clad men-of-war in England and France; but their iron-clads are built only to be kept in durance vile. They calculated that the Democratic party would divide the North; but the Democratic party itself is divided, and the portion of it which is not for the war is buried beyond resurrection. They calculated that the Conscription law would be resisted; but the attempts to resist that law have only consolidated the people more than ever in its support. They calculated that the National army would dissolve at the expiration of enlistments; but it proves that there is an almost universal determination to reënlist for the war. They calculated upon sweeping at a stroke the Northern armies from the "sacred soil;" but the Northern arms have taken from them one-half of what they call their sacred soil, and have held it for five, ten, twenty months, without relinquishing a foot of it. They calculated upon invasion of the North; but they stopped short at Antietam and Gettysburgh. They calculated upon raiding through the North; but John Morgan, the only man who dared undertake it, is now rueing his folly behind the stone walls of the Ohio penitentiary. They calculated upon the superiority of Southern horsemanship; but their cavalry is the very branch of their service in which they have been most constantly worsted. They calculated upon a guerrilla warfare that should strike terror; but their guerrilla warfare has injured themselves more than us. They calculated upon making the Mississippi and other rivers unnavigable by flying artillery and Minié rifles; but these rivers remain nearly as secure to us as in time of peace. They calculated that their armies would never surrender, and always fight to the last ditch; but the very last Richmond paper that comes—and that the very organ of the Government—admits that "the history of this war exhibits more surrenders by our armies than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time."

Even what they call their successes either yield them no positive advantage, or they are

FROM PARIS.

Prospects of a European War—The Italian and Mexican Questions—Garibaldi and Italy—The Position of Spain—Gen. Almonte—Reconciliation—A Blow at the Rebels—The Emperor's Speech.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

A strange reason is now given for the Empress' visit to Madrid. The Emperor desires to gather up all his strength for the grand European war which threatens to break out in the Spring, and in order to accomplish this the Italian and Mexican occupations must cease. The troops at Rome and at Mexico must come home, and the following is the plan by which this is to be accomplished: Spain will send to Rome ten thousand troops, to take the place of the ten thousand troops now forming the French army of occupation in the Holy City, and these will return to France. The Pope is said to have already given his consent to this arrangement. Then Spain is to sign a treaty with France, guaranteeing the stability of the new throne in Mexico, while France, as a compensation, agrees to aid Spain in protecting Cuba. To accomplish this nice little arrangement is reported to have been Rossini's object in visiting the Queen Isabella.

But in the first place what will Garibaldi say to the occupation of Rome by a Spanish army? And this brings me to give you a word of private news from Caprera, which comes direct from Caprera, and may be relied on. The wounded foot is cured and is no longer an obstacle to locomotion. There remains a little restraint in the lateral movements of the foot, but none in its flexion or extension. The General's health in other respects is sufficiently solid to enable him to take the field whenever he chooses. He receives daily numerous letters, especially from the Kingdom of Naples, which wring his heart and make him fret like a lion in his cage. These letters, written by the people he delivered from the yoke of King Bomba's son, contain long and heartrending details of their sufferings from the brigands of Francis Joseph, and complaints at the prolongation of the occupation of Rome and consequently of the unsettled condition of the country. They all terminate by begging of him to come again to their relief. To a man of Garibaldi's kindness of heart these appeals are not likely to go long unanswered. He believes and says that in a march on Rome he can this time gather up an army of 150,000 men. He attributes all the misfortunes of Italy to the French occupation of Rome and to the nest of conspirators the French flag there protects. His two horrors are Napoleon and the Pope. He will probably commence operations again in the Spring, whether Rome be occupied by French or Spanish troops, and especially if the grand struggle in the north of Europe is going on. It may be, indeed, to save Italy from this new commotion, that Napoleon desires to withdraw his army, for a Spanish army would be more easily disposed of.

As regards the reciprocal guarantee of Mexico and Cuba, or rather of the throne of Mexico and of the territory as Cuba, the project is not an improbable one one, as wild as it may seem to you on the other side of the water. People in France have an idea that with Havana and the rich Island of Cuba, as a rendezvous and as a depot for war material, with Spain as an ally, an army and navy may be concentrated in the Gulf which will hold the United States in check without difficulty, whether the attempt be upon Mexico or upon Cuba.

Whether these speculations about the object of the Empress' visit to Spain be true or not, there is at least a certain semblance of truth about them, and since they relate in part to American affairs, they are entitled to your attention, and especially to your watchfulness. Both questions being emphatically Catholic ones—that is to say, the Roman and Mexican questions—the Empress would, to say the least, be a most fitting agent for the negotiation of such an arrangement. For, at this moment, no one person has as much power and influence in wielding the destinies of the Catholic Church as her Majesty.

The Spanish Government, which has now no use of its standing army, appears to be sending a large proportion of it to Cuba and St. Domingo, a movement which may have some bearing upon the negotiations spoken of above, for the force seems to be out of proportion to the needs of the service in St. Domingo.

The family of Gen. Almonte, who have been living for several years in Paris, have just left for Mexico, accompanied by several important families who are in favor of the new order of things in their native country. Gen. Almonte, I am informed, expects to be the head of the Cabinet of the Emperor Maximilian.

Just now the position of the Federal arms is represented in Europe as being most critical, and on this account a late extra-official article of the London *Morning Post*, threatening a recognition in a certain contingency, has served to revive again in France, for the hundredth time, the hopes of the friends of the rebellion. And yet never was the rebellion further away from a recognition, even with the "if" of the *Post*, than at the present moment.

The energetic conduct of the Governments of France and England in arresting the work on the vessels being built for the Confederates, is the most serious blow our Southern friends have yet received from the foreign Governments. The Fifteen Million Loan, which has probably been mostly spent on these vessels, appears now to be entering a period of permanent decline.

Many speculations are being made, as a matter of course, on the probable terms of the speech which the Emperor is to make a week hence at the opening of the Chambers. On this subject the Secessionists appear to be indulging in the same unbounded and groundless hopes as on the subject of recognition, but they are certainly doomed to a similar disappointment, for His Majesty is going to reaffirm the doctrine of strict neutrality in the American quarrel, (if, when the moment arrives, he deems it worth while to speak on the subject at all,) and, as for Mexico, he will announce a policy equally discouraging to Confederate hopes.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning develops, in a three-column article, the history and objects of a secret Irish society in the United States, and declares that it is more serious than the English affect to believe, and counsels them to prepare for the coming storm.

It is reported, to-day, that the Police have interdicted M. Marie from again mounting in his balloon, on the principle that he has no right to take money from passengers in a machine palpably deficient in means of safety against the loss of life.

Condition of the Contrabands in South Carolina.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

The first two of a course of lectures, to be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Womens' National Loyal League, were delivered last evening. The principal address was given by Mrs. Gage, late Superintendent of Contrabands at Port Island, S. C. This was preceded by a few remarks by Mr. Garrison. Partially owing, doubtless, to the unpleasantness of the weather, the audience was not so large as sometimes assembles on similar occasions.

Dr. Bellows explained the object of the meeting, and introduced as the first speaker, the Hon. Horace Greeley, who spoke eloquently at some length, and concluded by expressing the belief that this contest would terminate in the triumph of the North and the reëstablishment of the Union. He believed the time would come when our children would thank God that we have had the courage to stand up and confront this slaveholders' rebellion, as we to-day were thankful that our revolutionary ancestors were wise enough and courageous enough to meet the exigency which then arose, not shirking their duties and entailing a longer and bloodier strife upon their immediate posterity. It gave him great pleasure to introduce to them Mrs. Gage, to whom he gladly gave way.

REMARKS OF MRS. GAGE.

Mrs. Gage, on coming forward, was greeted with applause. She said that Mr. Garrison had told them that when Slavery was abolished the rebellion would be crushed, and surely every woman's heart must be in sympathy with the good cause. The newspapers had said she would tell them of the contrabands, and

The rest of the article is illegible.

leave in 24 hours. Gen. Pillow, the father of Arkansas, was still in Quito. 2,000 men were near the frontier, and as many more on their way to Quito, whilst Mosquera is said to have only 1,700 with him."

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday at unchanged prices. A lively inquiry prevails for most kind of Grain at advancing rates. Cotton and Provisions were in good request and buoyant. Whisky was more freely purchased at higher figures. Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hay and Wool were attracting more attention. Freights were inactive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Gold and Exchange were steady yesterday at Saturday's quotations. Money easy among the Brokers. The recovery in Stocks at the close of last week was not sustained and prices left off lower than on Saturday.

The cattle trade opened lively at Forty-fourth-street, Monday morning, for good stock, with near 4,500 bullocks on sale. The demand was brisk for fat cattle at about last week's prices, viz., 10c. @10½c. for the most but common and thin stock sold slowly at a decline of ½c. in the morning, and ½c. at night. The warm rain injured the market, and as butchers had a surplus on hand from last week, they were not disposed to buy freely. The prevailing idea that more cattle were on the way, and expected to-day, deterred some from buying.

Advertisements.

Dr. Valentine's Meat Juice.

Dr. Valentine's Meat Juice is a concentrated extract of beef, containing all the nutritious and life-sustaining properties of the meat in a highly condensed form. It is invaluable for Dyspepsia, Debility, Consumption, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Diseases of Females, Children, and all persons suffering from impaired digestion. Sold by druggists. Depot, 36 Dey-st., New-York.

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BANQUET TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

Hospitalities Shown to Admiral Romand and His Officers by French Residents and Citizens.

Some days since the French residents of the City tendered to Admiral Rémaud, of the *La Guerriere*, and the officers of the other French men-of-war in the harbor, the compliment of a banquet, which was accepted, and which took place at Irving Hall last evening.

The affair was essentially of a national character. No part of participation in its proposal, no assistance in its accomplishment was so much as implied on the part of our American public, individually or collectively. Frenchmen started the idea and Frenchmen of wealth perfected it.

The chief management of details was left in the hands of a Committee, whereof Messrs. Harris, V. Durand, S. R. Reynal, C. Harvier, P. O. de Lagrange, L. Marquets, and E. Marchal, editor of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, were the members, and the last-named gentleman the leading spirit. All interested worked with untiring zeal to render the event worthy of the purpose for which it was intended. Never before, hereabouts, was the tricolor so connected with the eagles, more signally glorified. We say "in connection with the eagles," for it is well known that the gathering was one truly loyal to the powers that be in France. Red Republicanism had no part nor share in it. The barricades had no exponents there; neither was homage paid to "La Marseillaise" and "Carmagnole." All was redolent of the odor of good faith to and belief in "the Bonaparte," and of firm reliance on his ability to maintain the beloved native land in the proud position of European preëminence which her sons consider she occupies.

The banquet was spread within the spacious and beautiful Irving Hall. In addition to the decorations wherewith Mr. Harrison's taste and liberality had embellished the vast apartment, there still remained beautiful souvenirs of the Mercantile carnival. Still festooned to these were freshly-hung wreaths, mostly of a specially Gallic or Napoleonic type. There was profusion of eagles and golden bees and tricolored festoons, while intermingled were American stars; and forming the grand background figure of the whole design, the arms and escutcheon of His Imperial Majesty by the Grace of God and the Will of the People Emperor of the French, surmounted in friendly union by the French national banner and our own. Evergreens and artificial flowers also abounded in all suitable places. In short, the "appointments" were, in every sense, charmingly appropriate and admirably distributed.

The tables were placed upon three sides of an extensive oblong, the head being on the line of the rear platform. The ornaments upon the tables, continually changed through the evening, were marvels of confectioneering skill and fancy. The bill of fare was copious and beyond comparison well chosen. Delmonico on this occasion had to cater to all whom he knew to be cultivated palates alone. The artists in his employ evidently went heart and soul into the congenial task set before them; they found themselves for once engaged in a positive labor of National love.

Mingling with the scene was the exquisite music of Grafulla's famous Seventh regiment band. Airs, operatic, terpsichoric, and, when occasion demanded, Napoleonically patriotic, lent a melodious accompaniment to the evening's proceedings, superfluously, as one might say, overlaying with harmony what was altogether harmonious in itself.

The honored heroes—Admiral Rémaud and officers—of the banquet, escorted by the Committee, arrived upon the scene of action about 5½ o'clock. A little after 6 o'clock the whole company, about one hundred and fifty in number were seated.

Mr. Henry H. Harad occupied the chair, having on his right Admiral Rémaud and Mr. A. P. Peiffer, the well-known banker, and on his left the French Vice-Consul and Mr. L. Bonne, Acting Consul for Genoa, and officers of the French vessels now in port. After long lingering—something like three hours—over the pleasures of the board, a lingering rendered beneficial to digestion by an incessant infusion of the liveliest form of conversation. (Ah!—*par parenthese*—the French do know how to dine,) the cloth was, (scientifically speaking, removed, and all the wealth of pinery, orangery, hot-house and the tropics, was poured upon the table for dessert. Then, after the discussion of these luscious bounties, came the list of formal toasts, as following:

The Emperor—To the sovereign who has rendered France the first among nations; extending her power through the entire world; all who will themselves to France, and to those who, under its guardianship, have opened new channels to commerce and industry.

Music—"*Partant pour la Syrie.*"

The President of the United States—We are happy to find an occasion to acknowledge our obligations to the country whose hospitality we enjoy, and publicly endorse by the expression of that sentiment in a tribute to the Chief Magistrate.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

The French Army—Glorious sister of our navy, she claims a community of admiring acknowledgment in all union which takes place under the invocation of the name of France.

Music.—"Le Chasseur Bravre."

The first toast was responded to by Mr. Bonne, the second by Mr. W. H. Hurlbert—to his own health and the toast of the French navy the Admiral, of course, arose. He dwelt upon exceedingly short notice, wherein he recurred his own and the thanks of his officers for the handsome compliment paid them by their fellow citizens now residents of this City.

The other toasts were severally responded to by Capt. Lafargue and Capt. Marmaduke, and then came the toasts "volunteer," which were numerous and, as usual, the most brilliantly acknowledged and happily engendered of any.

At a late hour the party broke up, after a session of eminent enjoyment, and whereat memories of home were revived, and pleasant associations renewed. The especial guest of the evening—the Admiral—expressed in appropriate fully the kindly feelings which had prompted the compliment, and himself was efficient to reciprocate them fully.

One thing about all the speeches, divers orators Americans would do well to take example from. They were all to the point, and none of more than ten minutes' duration.

...Advertisements...

In the administration of medicine there is no ...ciple of more vital importance, when per...sidered in disease chronic, no matter on ...ount it is first ...haracter or severity. It often originates in organic ...ordinary cold, and as such, when the inflammation is local, or lasting not beyond the Scheidamian ...ccurrence, it is speedily checked and with proper attention, may be removed. When, however, it is neglected, the disease rapidly but silently spreads itself, and soon the patient finds himself surrounded by a web of diseases that are certain to carry him to the grave, unless he is fortunate in finding one who, knowing the gravity of his case, applies sometimes (and) vendies fail to reach and ultimately destroy not only the present affection, but all the subsequent diseases that follow in its fiery train. From coryza, catarrh may develop itself into *grenade*, attacking the frontal sinuses, and then we have what is called "cold in the head." If from the nose and head it extends to the fauces or posterior part of the mouth, more direful results, which rapidly precede to the glottis and pharynx, inducing cough and hoarseness, and, following these, we have convulsive affection of the air passages, dentures, the perspiration and eventual destruction of the digestive organs, and last stage of all, phthisis. Thus we have the origin and some of the phenomena of a disease which, when proceeding from cold, ends in death. The acrid matter which is secretion in the nose and head, where otherwise are formed, drops on the tongue; and chancre, as it burns its way down the throat, attacks the stomach, and presently the villous coating is affected. With offensive breath, the tongue is often swollen and the skin removed, and the action of the papillæ paralyzed, if not utterly destroyed. There are many other affections that originate in catarrh which it is not necessary to speak specifically of in this place, as we desire to present, in the person of one who is notorious in our City, a striking example of how far, when improperly treated, catarrh may undermine the physical constitution, and then how readily it can be made to yield to scientific treatment.

W. S. Hoffman, aged 31 years, (well known to the community as the "Lightning Calculator," now now for years past giving exhibitions at Barnum's Museum,) is a man of small stature, but of large chest and brain, lungs well developed, and voice deep and sonorous. Although his temperament is what is commonly called sanguine-nervous, slightly ...mbranced with the lymphatic and bilious, he continued to enjoy excellent health up to the Autumn of 1859, when he perceived that he was not unfrequently rendered uncomfortable by stoppages in the nose. The attention he attributed to cold, which he believed would soon pass away. Trifling and common remedies were employed, but, to his surprise, instead of relief being brought about, the stoppage increased, and soon he found he could not breathe through the usual organs. However, he continued his daily occupations, and was only really aroused to a sense of his danger by the formation of an abscess in the upper part of the nose, near the base of the cephalagia, followed by copious discharges of acrid and viscous matter on the tongue, and thence over the œsophagus into the stomach. At this stage Mr. Hoffman called on a physician, who prescribed, but instead of finding relief, he perceived that his digestive apparatus was seriously affected, and that his lungs were notes they should be. When he spoke his voice gave forth, to him, a hollow sound, while at the same time it seemed to painfully reverberate in his head—it feeling, as he expressed it to us, as if there "like a drum, beaten." Added to these calamities, his hearing became affected, through the Eustachian tube becoming inflamed and wholly closed, thereby preventing air from circulating within the ear, and his sight gradually failed him. At this stage he consulted another physician, and the remedies administered brought temporary relief; but toward the close of 1859, the disease returned upon him in four-fold energy, and from that time until within the past forty days, he suffered, to again employ one of his expressions, "all the agonies of the damned." It was with horror he contemplated the approach of night, and on retiring he would convulsively roll himself in the bedclothes and pray to be relieved, even by the intervention of death, of his manifold sufferings. Life had become a curse to him. His tongue was raw, his throat inflamed, his stomach almost eaten up, in which there seemed to be constant pain and thirst, as if burning, but which no liquid could assuage, and his nervous system was entirely shattered—so much so that when he called on us, he presented the appearance of one who had been visited by *delirium tremens*. His agonies of mind and tortures of body may be imagined—these certainly cannot be described. His visit to us was to inquire into the character, as a physician, of Dr. Von Eisenberg, so universally acknowledged as the most accomplished aurist and oculist of the present day. In answer to his questions, we stated we had not the slightest doubt the Doctor could remove the cause of his complaint, and strongly urged he should call on him, remarking that if he was beyond the reach of human skill, he would be informed of the fact; but if he could be restored to health, and the Doctor pledged himself to that effect, he might, with entire trust, place himself in his hands. He resolved, at the close of the interview, to call on the Doctor, and we did not see nor hear from him for three weeks. At the expiration of that time he again visited us, and we do not go too far when we say that, contrasted with his former condition, his appearance astonished us. He was another man. The tones of his voice were natural; his eyes clear and apparently strong, and his hearing acute. His tongue is no longer swollen, and he assured us his nose was clear of its mucous accumulations, and that the hollow sound which he complained of in his head had entirely disappeared; his sleep, also, was normal, and he experienced no terror or mental disturbance when night approached, as was formerly the case. In a word, he declared himself a new man, full of life and energy, and ready for work. We cannot say that he has been entirely cured, but the affection is thoroughly broken, and he has been assured that his entire cure is certain. In two or three weeks he will be discharged convalescent.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.—*New-York Dispatch, Nov. 15.*

...Advertisements...

Valuable property on Fifth-avenue for sale. We would call the attention of those desiring to purchase a first-class private residence, or to any one wish to make a profitable investment, to the advertised sale of the late Dr. W. B. Moffat's splendid mansion on Fifth-avenue. If not sooner disposed of it will be offered for sale at auction, on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building. There never was less real estate of this class in the market than at present, and we presume to say such an opportunity will not occur again soon.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapper, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, to make a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; those of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from current copy of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Times" is now published—being a special appendix—at the same price as the Daily Times, both editions each printed—to allow each double the advantages previously possessed by either. The paper will preserve its consistency and conscientiously classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing which will do your writing vastly Cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Prices of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines were exhibited at the State Fairs only this season. At nine of them they were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors, and at the tenth the work done upon those machines received the first premium. They were also awarded the highest premiums at nearly every Institute and County Fair held this season. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 630 Broadway,
Three doors below Bleecker-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Recherche, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. E. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly at No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

That Dusty, Dirty Appearance which Hair and Whiskers usually present when colored with the ordinary hair dyes may be entirely obviated by using Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye, which produces a perfectly natural color of any desired shade—one that will not crock, fade or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. A. T. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 19 Gold-st., New-York.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 194 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $6. Double-sole Boots, $5 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 435 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c. Black or Brown. Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Beauty of hair secured in styles neat and skillfully executed by HILL, Inimitable, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

Purchase at White's; No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner, on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss LEACH, at No. 505 Broadway, near 23d-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-Place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
The best fire-proof Safe in the world.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—Nov. 16, 1860.
77, 2, 58, 62, 34, 63, 46, 31, 14, 57, 29, 49, 42, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—Nov. 16, 1860.
25, 66, 7, 73, 60, 20, 61, 72, 69, 43, 37, 15, 69, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SIXTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-FIVE, EIGHTY-FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS.—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1860.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1860.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but heretofore me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 239 2d-av.

No. 138 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1860.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1859.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1860.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 9 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1860.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 220 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
IS 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
IN THE MENS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
READY MADE
OVERCOATS,
of Moscow Equimaux and Chinchilla Beaver.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
ALSO
BOYS' AND MENS' WEAR.
No. 54 Fourth-avenue.
No. 63 Lafayette-place.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
COMPOSED OF THE
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
THAT THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 120 Broadway, this 13th day of November, 1860.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for *Directors* of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1860, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.
Witnesses:
The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla*, &c., comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris.
200 different patterns of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.
PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.
ALSO,
Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAFFED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 682 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 220 and 224 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 20 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
Will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THACKERAY'S ROUNDABOUT PAPERS AND LADY FONSONBY'S NEW NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

Why have I alluded to this man? I have alluded to him, reader, because I think I see in him an intellectual grandson and, more fondness than his contemporaries have yet recognized; because I regard him as the most central commentator of the day—as the very master of that working corps who would restore to reasonable the warped system of things; because I think no commentator on his writings has yet found the comparison that suits him, the terms which rightly characterize his talent. They say he is like Fielding; they talk of his wit, humor, comic power. He resembles Fielding as an eagle does a vulture. Fielding could stoop on carrion, but Thackeray never does. His wit is bright, his humor attractive, but both bear the same relation to his serious genius that the mere lambent sheet-lightning, playing under the edge of the Summer cloud, does to the electric death-spark hid in its womb.—"CURRER BELL," Author of *Jane Eyre*.

II.
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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

FINAL.

Farewell Speech at Liverpool on Oct. 30.

On October 30, the day previous to Mr. BEECHER'S departure from England, a breakfast was given him in Liverpool by the Reconstruction Society. A party of 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. WILSON, and many distinguished personages were present. The Chairman delivered a congratulatory speech to Mr. BEECHER, in the course of which he said:

Sir, let us cherish and seek to return the love that ever flows towards us with the Atlantic wave. Let me congratulate you, Mr. BEECHER, on the success which has attended your recent efforts. [Cheers.] In the Capital of Scotland you had the opportunity of addressing perhaps the most learned, the most scientific, the most critical—[hear, hear]—and, at that particular juncture, the most philanthropic assembly which could be got together in this kingdom. I understand that there was not one dissentient voice. [Cheers.] In the Capital of England no room could be found large enough to contain one-half of those who flocked to hear and support you. [Hear, hear.] Now have had large and influential meetings in other great towns and cities; and, Sir, you have fought with bestes at Ephesus [hear, hear:] but, even here, the closing scenes must have convinced you how impotent were the bellowings and howlings, the occasional bleatings and cackings of the Southern hirelings to stifle the voice of Liverpool for freedom. [Applause.] You will relate these things when you go home. You may also tell them of the great meetings of the Confederate cause—how they are held in caves and holes of the earth, [hear, hear,] and the first thing the public knows of them is from the newspaper report next morning, when you learn that they have had the same thing over again—a few dozen people to partake of some cock-a-doodle-doo for the chief dish, and the correspondent "S" for garnish. [Laughter and cheers.]

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on rising, was received with loud and repeated bursts of applause. He said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—Although this is a festive scene, it is rather with feelings of sadness and solemnity that I stand upon this floor, for the hour is now hastened that I am to leave these scenes and the ship is now waiting that I trust will bear me safely to my native land. [Applause.] If I had already those feelings, those sentiments of reverence and even of romantic attachment to the memories, to the names, to the truths, and to the very legends of old England, which have been so beautifully alluded to by the Chairman on this occasion—if I had already that preparation, how much working on that predisposition do you suppose has been the kindness, the good cheer, the help, which I have received from more noble English hands and English hearts than I can name or even now remember? I have to thank for almost everything, and I have almost nothing to regret in my personal intercourse with the English people, for I am too old a speculator to think it a misfortune to have stared my dark in a law or even in a case; and what if I have waved my hand about over the fire and wet the desk. It did not send me home whining and crying. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a matter of course. I accepted it with good nature at the time, and I look back upon it, on the whole, with pleasure now; for storms, when they are passed, give me on their back the rainbow, and now, even in those discordant noises, I find some music. [Great applause.] I had rather a thousand times that England should be so sensitive as to quarrel with me, than that she should have been so torpid as not to have responded to a stroke (laughter.) When I get back to my native land, be sure Sir, be sure ladies and gentlemen, who have so kindly presented me with this address, that though I need no such spur, I shall accept the incitement of it to labor more for a better understanding and for the abiding peace between these two great nations. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I do not know that my hardest labor is accomplished on this side. [Hear, hear.] I know not what in England may be somewhat criticisms may be made upon my course. I think it likely that many persons that never have been ardent admirers of mine will find fault with my statements, will controvert my facts, will traverse my reasoning. I do not know but that they will say that I have conceded too much, and that melting under the influence of England I have not been as sturdy here in my blows as I was in my own land. [Laughter.] One thing is very certain, that while, before I came here, I always attempted to speak the words of truth, even if they were not of soberness, [laughter,] no more I have endeavored to know only that which made for truth first—love and peace next. [Cheers.] Of course, I have not said everything I know. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I should, indeed, have been foolish in jabbering in season and out of season. For the sentiment ends that a Christian man or a patriot can contemplate—the welfare of two great nations. [cheers.] I should have been foolish if I had left the things which made for peace for the things which made off it. [Cheers.] Sir, that course is not inconsistent with the dictates of fidelity and a due estimate of that blame which we have felt attached to the course pursued by England in this conflict. Ladies [and gentlemen,] I shall go back to represent to my own countrymen, on fitting occasions, what I have discovered of the reasons of the antagonism of England to America in this great conflict; and I shall have to say primarily that the mouth and the tongue of England have been, to a very great extent, as the mouth and tongue of old of those poor wretches who were possessed of the devil—not in their own control. [Applause.]

After an elaborate discussion of English Institutions, the mutual rivalry and prosperity of England and America, the resurrection of nations, and the progress of England, Mr. BEECHER proceeded as follows:

THE THIRD STAGE OF ENGLISH FEELING.

When I come, therefore, to look into the interior of English things, and feelings, and society—and when I arrive at the first stage of the conflict, you come with your Anti-Slavery views and for the North; and then in the second stage you ponder lest the struggle should affect your property and interests in the interior of England—I stand at the point of turning and see that England is going into the third stage—for it takes three parts to make a syllogism—and that it will come to that stage in which you will say, "*This American struggle is not going to affect our interior economy* any more than we have a mind to let it, and we will follow our real opinions and manfully sympathize." [Cheers.] I know of but one or two things necessary to expedite this—and that is, one or two conclusive Federal victories—[cheers]—or I am greatly mistaken, while England is in her opinions and convictions what she is. These convictions and opinions of England are like iron wedges, but success is the sledge which drives in the wedge and splits the log, and nowhere in the world are people so apt to succeed in carrying out what they have said to them in England; and, therefore, the crowning thing for the North now, to compass that returning sympathy and cordial good-will, is to give the South a thorough drubbing. [Loud cheers.] There is nothing in the way of that but the doing of it. [Laughter.]

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Allow me to say, therefore, just at this point and in that regard, that while looking at it commercially or sentimentally, the prolongation of that war seems mischievous, it is more in seeming than in reality, for the North has been educating by this war. Like men sent to sea in a ship half built, with just bulwarks sufficient to keep out the water, and having to sail on their voyage and build as they ship what they want, we were precipitated into this revolution and war, and the process of education has been going on—on the battle-field, in the drilling camps, at home among the people while taxing their energies for the maintenance of the war—and there never was so good a schoolmaster as war [hear, hear.] But every month that the end of this struggle is delayed unites the North and prepares the land for that union and peace which require the utter destruction of Slavery. [Cheers.] There is an old proverb—"There's luck in leisure." Let me transmute that proverb, and say—"There is emancipation in delay." [Loud cheers.] And every man here—every commercial man that takes a comprehensive and long-sighted instead of a narrow view of the question—will say, as I let the war thus linger still it has turned very much in my favor. [Renewed cheers.] While it is, however, a great evil and a terrible one—I will not disguise it—I will not pretend to sympathize with those sends of war that are so dreadful to every Christian heart. Yet, blessed be God, we are not called to an unmixed evil. There are many collateral advantages. While war is as great and a greater evil than you have been taught to think, [laughter,] it is not the greatest evil. Other things, that seem to some, and will seem to you, greater evils, are in the distance. Slavery, with all its train of evils, was entrenched in the very heart of the land. Every month of delay—every month of the war—is undermining the foundations of Slavery, and preparing the way for its overthrow—not until then can it fall with more certainty and thoroughness the more of the fourth month on their feet and were not again. [Great cheering.] More than warehouses, more than ships, more than all harvest and every material form of wealth is the treasure of a nation—the manhood of her people. [Great applause.] We could have wished to have had our stores of wheat [laughter]—there is wheat to spare again. We could be contented to have had our cotton [laughter]—new farms can spring again from beneath the ashes. We could have sunk our shipping—there is timber to build new ones. We could have burnt every house—there is stone and brick left; our skill again to construct them. Perish every material element of wealth, and give me the citizen intact: give me the man that fears God and therefore loves man, and the destruction of the mere outside fabric is nothing, nothing [cheers]; but give me apartments of gold, and build me palaces along the streets as thick as the streets of London; give me rich harvests, and skies, and all the means and elements of wealth, and corrupt the citizen, and I am poor [immense cheering], during which the audience rose and enthusiastically reiterated the applause.) I will not mention if you the other elements.

HEROES OF THE WAR.

I will not mention to you what moral power is already stored in the names of these young heroes that have fallen in this struggle. [Here the speaker manifested considerable emotion.] I cannot think of it but my eyes run over. They were dear to me, many of them, as if they carried in their veins my own blood. How many families do I know where once was the voice of gladness, where now father and mother sit childless! How many heirs of wealth, how many noble scions of old families well cultured, the heirs to every apparent prosperity in time to come, flung themselves into their country's cause, and died bravely fighting for it. [Cheers.] And every such name has become a name of power, and whenever it is uttered hereafter shall feel a thrill in his heart. A self-devotion, heroic patriotism, love of kind, love of liberty, love of God. [Renewed applause.] I cannot dare to speak of these things; I will burn myself from the part of England and of America in the future. It is not a cunningly devised trick of oratory that has led me to pray God and his people that the future of England and America shall be an undivided future, and a cordially united one. [hear, and cheers]

THE BRITISH LION.

I know my friend *Punch* thinks I have been serving out "soothing syrup" to the British lion. [Laughter.] Very properly the picture represents me as putting a spoon into the lion's ear instead of his mouth; and I don't wonder that the great brute turns away very sternly from that plan of feeding. [Renewed laughter.] If it be an offence to have sought to enter your mind by your nobler sentiments and nobler faculties, then I am guilty. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I have sought to appeal to your reason and to your moral convictions. I have sought to come in on that side in which you were most good-natured; and I think all men of common sense would have attempted the same thing. I have sacrificed nothing, however, for the sake of your favor. [Cheers.] and if you have permitted me to have any influence with you, it was because I stood apparently a man of strong convictions, but with generous impulses as well; it was because you believed that I was honest in my belief, and because I was kind in feelings toward you. [Applause.] And now, when I go back home, I shall be just as faithful with our "young folks" as I have been with the "old folks" in England. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I shall tell them something of what I have said to their ancestors on this side. I shall plead for union—for confidence. [Cheers.]

A LAST APPEAL.

For the sake of civilization; for the sake of those glories of the Christian Church on earth which are dearer to me than all that I know; for the sake of Him whose blood I bear about, a perpetual cleansing, a perpetual cloud of strength and illumination; for the sake of time and for the glories of eternity, I shall plead that mother and daughter, England and America, so found one in heart and one in purpose, following the bright banner of salvation, as it goes abroad in the light of the morning, it goes round and round the earth, carrying the prophecy and the fulfilment together that "The earth shall be the Lord's, and that its glory shall all it as the waters cover the sea. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] And now my hours are moments, but I linger because it is pleasant. You have made yourselves so kind to me that my heart clings to you. I leave not strangers any longer—I leave friends behind. [Loud cheers.] I shall probably never at my time of life—I am now fifty years of age, and at that time men seldom make great changes—I shall probably see England no more; but I shall never cease to see her. I shall never speak any more here, but I shall never cease to be heard in it. Hand as long as I live. [Cheers.] The thousand miles is not as wide now as your hand. The air is one great sounding gallery. What you whisper in your closet is heard in the infinite depths of Heaven; what you do in your pupits in England we hear in America, and what we do in our pulpits you hear and feel here; and so it shall be more and more. Across the sea, that is, as it were, but a rivulet, we shall stretch out hands of greeting to you, and speak words of peace and fraternal love. Let us not fail to hear "Amen," and the responsive greeting, wherever we call to you in fraternal love for liberty—for religion—for the Church of God. Farewell. [The reverend gentleman resumed his his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.]

At the close of this speech, an address of fraternity from the Welsh Non-compromists, was read to Mr. BEECHER. The original was in Welsh, and in accepting it, Mr. BEECHER said: "I understand every word that you speak, and I take you for every word, although I cannot, in looking on these in this address, recognize one single one of them except my own name, which stands in English. That is just the way that I stand; for, Sir, I am more than pleased to say that I owe no inconsiderable part of myself to the Welsh blood that is in my veins. [Cheers.] MARY ROGERS was my great-great-grandmother. [Loud cheers.] She was as full-blooded a Welshwoman as ever loved sound theology and good nature. [Cheers.] How much I owe to her, I have never yet been able to divine [laughter;] but this I certainly owe to her, that whenever I see a Welsh man or a Welsh woman I can say, "Kindred, thou art of mine;" and that when I receive this welcome and fraternal expression of your feelings, it may be said more than in a figure, that it comes home, and that it is the Welsh speaking to the Welsh that is in me. I thank you, Sir. [Loud applause.]

—Henry Giles, Esq., the popular lecturer, passed through this City, during the week, *en route* for St. Louis, where he is to deliver a course of three lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, commencing next Tuesday, with one on "The Study of Life in the Study of Shakespeare." Mr. Giles will return to the East in a few weeks. In the meantime, applications for services, this Winter, should be addressed to the care of John E. Yore, Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALLACY AND TRANSPARENT CONTRADICTIONS of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S reported speeches in England, in reference to the sacred obligations of personal freedom in our Constitution, and their infamous assumptions in regard to the legality of Slavery, barely consider the vital point in our controversy with the rebels, should be denounced and reprobated by every friend of liberty and our Constitution.

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MARRIED.

CASSELS—WARREN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Chicago, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. WILLIAM J. CASSELS, of New-York, to Miss MATTY M. WARREN, of Chicago, Ill. No cards.

THOMPSON—LAMBERT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, WM. C. THOMPSON, of the *New-York Times*, to Miss MINNIE LAMBERT, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Flatland Neck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZA BRADLEY, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at the house of her son-in-law, Mrs. Lockhart, No. 33 Cannon-st., New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 17. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BAILEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, CLAYTON WALL, only son of Robert G. and Emily Bailey, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Hicksville, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Little Clayton has gone,
Beckoning the sleep that knows no waking.
Farewell our boy,
We will not forget you.
We can never replace you.

KENNADAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., aged 70 years and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., near Montague, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LESLIE.—On Monday, Nov. 16, CORNELIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Joseph H. and Mary E. Fountain.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 56 East 34th-st.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, SARAH, widow of the late James Rockwell, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 East 30th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN NESS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 14, MATILDA B. VAN NESS, daughter of the late Judge WM. P. VAN NESS.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITMORE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 12, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN KING WHITMORE, aged son of D. WHITMORE, of this City, aged 24 years.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, SARAH, youngest son of Stewart and Philena A. Young, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 105 Allen-st.

Passengers Sailed.

In Br. bark Tuo, for St. Thomas and Mayaguez—John R. King, A. McCutcheon, Wm. Moore, John Hinkson, Miss Brunal, J. Gruver, Mrs. R. J. Overmann and child. For Maracaibo—Robert H. Swift, Mr. Cooper.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 16.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. Toolis, wife, child and servant, Dr. George Billiger and wife, Mr. Lagnez, Mme. Lagnez, Jas. McCorrie, James Bonnes and wife, Mr. Gardiner, wife and child, Mrs. Perry, Mr. Sandom, Miss Sandom, Mr. C. Marsh, O. Berry, Mr. Sandom, Rev. J. P. Gilmer, S. Black, H. De Mench, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hill, A. Wiehl, L. Stern, Samuel Smith, John Smith, J. F. Wood, C. D. Congdalon, E. B. Barrington, A. Cornack, H. Wells, John Goodle, Mr. Doering, Mr. Velsore, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—F. Billings, family and servant, Judge Ward and wife, Mr. Belle Burgess, Prince Rodenski, Miss Harriet A. Cushing, R. W. Penn, Samuel Marks, Mrs. R. O. Quigley and children, C. C. Alexander and family, Mrs. R. C. Carey and children, Mrs. J. M. Guthrie and children, Capt. Benj. Weaver and family, Chas. Hoskin, George Duff, Miss J. H. Fisby, James Beattie and wife, Wm. H. Dow, Harris Holmes, James Cushing, Francis Cushing, E. P. Jockayshoff, Henry A. Brumley, Robert Huntington, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman, George W. Rudgett, J. C. Dow, Hiram Hatch and infant, Capt. Oliver Eldridge, Amos Davis, Mr. Cooley, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Saladin, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—W. P. Harvey, A. Rose, H. Bennett and family.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Sun rises.....	6 45	Sun sets.....	4 45
Moon sets..	11 25	Length of day.....	10 00
Ready Hook..	11 00	Gov. Island..	12 45
Hell Gate..	2 10		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamers J. D. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore; Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore.

Bark Marion, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro, Rodocanachi & Frangbiade; Marco Polo, Rades, Bremen, Gassels & Meyer.

Brigs Peacock, (Br.,) Gwin, Aux Cayes, R. F. Small & Co.; S. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Norwalk, Thomas Wood; Louis, (Fr.,) Pochard, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Catharine, (Hol.,) Oldenburgen, Bristol, Punch, Meinzke & Wendt.

Schooners Mary Ellen, Talbot, Philadelphia, E. H. Kramer; D. C. Smith, Long, Boston, Godfrey & Holyoke; L. & E. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah J. Bright, Mapp, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Julia Franklin, Van Name, Perryman Georgetown, Dumfries, Smith & Co.; White Sea, Lee, Boston, R. W. Lewis & Co.; Georgia, Davis, Baltimore, Baker & Bro.; Ocean Bird, Ellis, Boston, Crowell & Thurlow; Ann Eliza, Bowden, Boston, Master; Ann Maria, Hall, Boston, Master; Ann Maria, Hall, Boston, Master; Ann Maria, Hall